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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

David Towson

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Engagement of
MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI
FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.
Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce a series of ITALIAN OPERAS,
COMMENCING
ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859,
With the following distinguished Artistes—

Mdlle. Piccolomini,	Signor Castelli,
Mdlle. Dell'anese,	Signor Badi;
Signor Belart,	Conductor,
Signor Corsi,	Signor Biletta;
Signor Aldighieri,	Leader,
Signor Mercuriali,	Mr. Levey.
Signor Rossi.	

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.
Tonio, Signor Belart; Sergente Sulpizio, Signor Aldighieri; Ortensio, Signor Castelli; Caporale, Signor Rossi; Paesano, Signor Mercuriali; La Marchesa, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Maria, Mdlle. Piccolomini.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3RD,
LA TRAVIATA.
Germont Giorgio, Signor Aldighieri; Baron Duphol, Sig. Rossi; Gastone, Signor Mercuriali; Medico, Signor Castelli; Commissionario, Signor Badi; Alfredo, Signor Belart; Flora, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Violetta Valery, Mdlle. Piccolomini.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Aston, Signor Aldighieri; Bidebent, Signor Castelli; Arturo, Signor Corsi; Raimondo, Signor Mercuriali; Edgardo, Signor Belart; Alice, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Lucia, Mdlle. Piccolomini.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH,
DON PASQUALE.
Dr. Malatesta, Signor Aldighieri; Don Pasquale, Signor Castelli; Notaro, Signor Mercuriali; Ernesto, Signor Belart; and Norina, Mdlle Piccolomini.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6TH,
A GRAND OPERA.
And Last Night of the Engagement.
Doors open at half-past 6. Performance to commence at 8. Private boxes, 5 guineas—4 guineas—3 guineas. Dress circle, 8s. Second circle, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lr. Gal., 2s. Up. Gal., 1s. Box-Office open daily, from 11 to 4 o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Engagement of Mr. Ellerton—Mr. Norton Every Night.
On This (THURSDAY) EVENING, Sept. 29th, 1859, will be performed the celebrated Drama of
THE KING'S WAGER.
Sampson Tybbe ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
After which the celebrated Drama of
DOMINIQUE THE DESERTER.
Dominique ... ... Mr. HENRY WEBB.
After which the laughable Farce of
SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.
Sam Sloeleaf ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
MY WIFE'S DENTIST.
Prices of admission.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROTUNDO.
CANNOT GO FOR ONE WEEK LONGER!
MONDAY, September 26th, and every Day during the week, at 2 and 8 o'clock,
Doors open half-an-hour previously.
IN CROWDS THEY COME!
41,281 Persons have patronised this unparalleled Exhibition during the past 5 weeks, and all pronounced it to be the best that has ever visited Dublin.
THIS WEEK IS FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE LITTLE AZTECS.
Assisted by MISS FLORA, of the
EARTHMEN TRIBE.
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF ALL THE MUSICAL NOVELTIES.
Remember this is
THE LAST WEEK!
Most positively.

THE LAST JUDGMENT,
BY
MICHAEL ANGELO.
This extraordinary Work [of Art, by that world renowned Painter, Sculptor, and Architect, MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTTI, who flourished in the Fifteenth Century.
VALUED AT £5,000,
is the acknowledged Masterpiece of Painting and Painters, and upwards of Three Hundred Years Old; it contains more than
FOUR HUNDRED FIGURES!!
in different Groups, beautifully representative of Biblical History; Amongst which may be found the following:—The Divine Trinity, being the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost or Spirit; the Blessed Virgin, the Blessed Martyrs, Moses with the Tablets of the Law, in the act of Imploration, Christianity Bearing the Cross, in the act of submission, St. Peter delivering the Keys, the Sounding of the Last Trumpets, the Resurrection of the Dead, the Judgment of the Wicked, Descent of the Damned, Hades and Hell, and others beautifully representative of this truly Great Man's Ideas of the above awful Subject.
Admission from 10 to 12, 2s. 6d. From 12 to 5, 1s.
In consequence of the very numerous applications for school children to see this Painting, the Proprietor has concluded to admit them in bodies at a reduced charge. All such future applications must be made in writing, addressed to the agent, Mr. D. HILL, Rotunda.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—SCHOOL OF ART.
In consequence of extensive alterations and repairs, the School will not RE-OPEN for the Winter Session until Monday October 17.
For Prospectuses, terms, &c., apply at the School, Royal Dublin Society, Kildare-street.
WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D.,
Assistant-Secretary.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND. SMALL PARCELS.
The following Reduced Rates are now charged for the Carriage of Parcels not exceeding 14lbs in weight and 5l. in value, subject to the undermentioned conditions:—

For 50 Miles and under	...	...	£0 0 6
Over 50 Miles and under 80	...	...	0 0 9
Over 80 Miles	...	...	0 1 0

The above Rates are from Station to Station only, and do not include Collection or Delivery. The Charges must be paid at the Forwarding Station.
The Parcels must be legibly endorsed—"Station to Station, Parcel under 5l. in Value." They must be delivered at the Forwarding Station Half-an-hour before the advertised time of departure of the Train, and will be subject to a charge of One Penny per day for Storage, if not taken away by the Owner within 24 Hours after arrival.
In cases of neglect of any of these Conditions the Parcels will be forwarded at the ordinary Rates.
WILLIAM FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone Station, Dublin, 8th September, 1859.

NOTICE.—Vehicles to Todd, Burns, and Co., from Sackville-street, to proceed by Abbey-street or Britain-street in consequence of the temporary stoppage in Henry-street.
TODD, BURNS, & CO., MARY-STREET.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, Skinner's-alley, on THIS (THURSDAY) Evening, Sept. 29th, 1859, at half-past Seven o'clock.
The Rev. C. F. MacCarthy, A.M., will (God willing) preside.
Subject—The last rites of Rome a ruinous trust for your soul; or, Extreme Unction, &c., only extreme folly.
Why cannot the Rev. W. H. Anderdon, Canon M'Cabe of the Coombe, or any of the so-called "priests" of Dublin, prove that they are sacrificers?
Why must he and they submit, without a word of reply, to the statement that no man was ordained to "offer sacrifice to God and celebrate masses for living and dead" for nearly a thousand years after Christ?
If they are not "priests," how can they be fit to administer the sacraments of Rome?
If the dying Roman Catholic have not the due dispositions of soul, how can the "priest's" operations do him any good?
How can the dying sinner be sure that he has the help of a real "priest" in his last hours?
How can either priest or penitent be sure that the confession, the absolution, the last communion, the extreme unction, and the indulgence are properly made, administered, and received?
If the intelligent and anxious Roman Catholic cannot be sure of himself, of his sacraments, and of his "priest," what can be more miserable than such a dying sinner?
If extreme unction be good for the dying, why is it never given to men about to be executed, unless they are bodily sick?
Does not the priest, in giving extreme unction, pray thus:—"Heal, we beseech Thee, O our Redeemer, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, the maladies of this sick man . . . mercifully restore to him perfect health . . . . that being recovered by Thy mercies, he may return to his former duties," &c.
Is not this prayer for those who are expected to live, and not for those about to die?
How can the viaticum which "the priest" gives be the real communion, when neither penitent nor priest eats bread and drinks the chalice, both of which are necessary, according to St. Paul, who says—"For as often as you shall eat this bread and drink the chalice, you shall show the death of the Lord until He come"?—1 Cor. xi. 26, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Why does the Church of Rome require the private confession of sins, when neither Christ nor His Apostles commanded it, and men in all ages were saved without it?
Why are not Roman Catholics content with the blood of Jesus Christ, which cleanses from all sin, and with Himself, who bids "all that labour and are burdened to come to Him," who "is able to save for ever them that come to God by Him, always living to make intercession for us."—1 John i. 7; Matt. xi. 28; Heb. vii. 25, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
If sinners "are saved by grace through faith," and not through sacraments, must not the system of Rome be a system of delusion and destruction of soul to all who trust in it, or its so-called sacraments and Priests?
Roman Catholic friends, trust only in the Lord God for your salvation, and ask God, for Christ's sake, to give you the Holy Spirit in your heart, that you may have peace now during life, and joy and hope in death, through Christ our Lord and Saviour.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ON and after Sunday, the 25th instant, the issue of TICKETS at Reduced Rates from Dublin to Mullingar and Multyfarnham will be discontinued.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, 22nd Sept., 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
On 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th OCTOBER, the Train leaving Dublin at 4 p.m. will call at MAYNOOTH and KILCOCK, to take up Passengers for BALLINASLOE only.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MOATE FAIR.
ON MONDAY, 3rd OCTOBER, A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares) will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Five o'clock, and arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock, Morning.
This Train will stop at intermediate stations to take up Passengers for Moate only.
N.B.—Third-Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Moate at 3-20 p.m. for Dublin and intermediate stations at which it calls, as per Company's Time Table.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin,
21st September, 1859.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY.—CHEAP EXCURSION TO BRAY.
On SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, a Train will leave HARCOURT-STREET for BRAY, at 10-15 a.m., calling at Dundrum only, and arriving at Bray about 10-50 a.m.
FARES TO BRAY AND BACK:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From Harcourt-street ...	2 0 —	1 6 —	1 0
" Dundrum	1 6 —	1 2 —	0 9

Holders of Tickets by the above Train will be entitled to return by any Train during the day, *via* Dundrum.
Westland-row, September 22nd, 1859.

GALWAY LINE.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
10, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Subscription.
CAPITAL, £500,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £10 each, with power to increase.
DEPOSIT, £2 PER SHARE; £1 FURTHER PAYABLE UPON ALLOTMENT.
By the terms of the ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION, no CALL can EXCEED £3 per Share, and an interval of THREE MONTHS at least must elapse between each Call.
REPORT
FROM THE IRISH COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT,
Acting in co-operation with the London Board, and to whom has been entrusted the disposing of the Shares remaining unallotted in the Company, and which the Committee earnestly trust may be fully absorbed before the 30th inst., the day named for closing the lists.
ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Offices, 4, College-green, Dublin, 15th September, 1859.
We, the undersigned, being a Committee of Shareholders, formed in co-operation with the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited), for the purpose of completing the arrangements for disposal in Ireland of the amount of capital unallotted in the Company, desire, on public grounds, to direct your attention to the facts hereinafter stated. We are the more anxious to do so, as we have reason to believe some misapprehension exists in the minds of parties uninformed in reference to this national undertaking, owing to hostile insinuations studiously disseminated by interested parties. We have, however, examined into the affairs of the Company, and can verify the following facts:—
First—The Company is strictly registered under the provisions of the "*Limited Liability Act*," and Shareholders can *in no event* be liable for more than the amount of the Shares they respectively subscribe for.
Second—Three-fifths of the capital, equal to £300,000, in shares of £10 each, have been already taken by influential parties.
Third—The Subsidies to which this Company is entitled amount to the annual sum of £91,000, payable by the Home and Colonial Governments, and secured by contracts duly executed.
Fourth—All doubt as to the validity and binding nature of these subsidies is removed.
Fifth—Four powerful first-class Ocean Steamers are now being built, and are so far in progress towards completion, that two instalments of their price have been already paid to the builders, and the plans and specifications for the building have been laid before the proper Government authorities, and been approved of by them.
Sixth—The affairs of the Company are now entirely in the hands of the Board of Directors, and no single individual has control over them. The Board has been duly constituted by the appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The contracts with Government are the property of the Company, and Mr. Lever, M.P., the originator of the enterprise, retaining simply the position of a Director and of a large Shareholder, has transferred his entire rights to the Company generally, and has embarked his capital in like manner as any the Shareholder or Director.
Seventh—That this Company commenced to work the line on the 1st of January, 1859, and therefore is only entitled to share profits since that date, and is not in any way responsible for any losses or casualties previously thereto. The Steam-Ship "Argo," recently lost on the American coast, being a chartered ship, and covered by insurance, has not entailed pecuniary loss on this Company.
Eighth—That the present is a *bonâ fide* undertaking to work efficiently and zealously the postal communication, and to develope the passenger and goods traffic between the old world and the new.
We need not conceal the fact, that exertions have been, and are still being made, to defeat this enterprise. We are therefore anxious that, as Ireland will be the principal gainer by the establishment of the undertaking, and as Irish interests will be chiefly served by its success, that the Share List should contain a fair proportion of Irish names, and, by disposing of the remainder of the Stock in this country, we will remove the possibility of a national undertaking being thwarted by jealous interests.
The subject of Transatlantic communication has been so frequently discussed, and the superior advantages of the West Coast of Ireland for a Packet Station are so self-evident, that we conceive it unnecessary to dilate upon its merits in a national point of view; indeed, the jealousy with which this project has been looked upon by competing shipping interests in the sister country affords the strongest proofs of its importance to Ireland, for if it were not sure to succeed, when once established, it would have met with little opposition.
As a commercial enterprise, however, certain to be highly remunerative to the shareholders, we can speak with confidence; the large subsidies granted by the Government, and the public support already given to this route, affording very rational grounds for the belief that, as a commercial speculation, it will be second to none of those projects in steam navigation which have of late years been so remunerative to projectors.
The list of Irish Shareholders who have joined the undertaking since our connection with it can be seen at the Office, and every further information afforded respecting it; and a little further exertion must ensure the success of this great national scheme for Ireland, and prevent its being diverted into other channels.
We have the honour to remain, your faithful servants,
DENIS KIRWAN, D.L., J.P.,
Castle Hacket, County Galway, CHAIRMAN.
JAMES LAMBERT,
Lord Mayor, Mansion House, Dublin.
M. O'REILLY DEASE, D.L., J.P.,
Dee Farm, Dunleer, County Louth.
JOHN CONOLLY,
Chairman of Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.
REDMOND CARROLL,
Lord Mayor-elect, Dublin.
DAVID M'BIRNEY, J.P.,
(M'Birney, Collis, and Co.), Aston's-quay.
P. M'EVOY GARTLAN,
Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
JEREMIAH DUNNE, J.P.,
Director of the National Bank, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
ROBERT O'BRIEN, T.C.
(Whelan and O'Brien), Smithfield, Dublin.
WILLIAM F. GREEN,
Belvidere-place, Dublin, and Ballymoney.
DUBLIN OFFICES, 4, COLLEGE-GREEN.
FORMS of APPLICATION for REMAINING SHARES may be had at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, either in London, or 4, COLLEGE GREEN, Dublin; at Messrs. BOYLE, LOW, PIM, and CO., or
Mr. EDWARD FOX, 54, DAME-STREET,
or any of the Stock Brokers in Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, on moderate terms, the HOUSE, No. 41, Upper Baggot-street, newly Papered and Painted, and fit for the immediate reception of a respectable family. It is situated in the best part of the street, nearly opposite Wellington-road, commands fine views of the mountains, and consists of Two excellent Parlours, Two fine Drawing-rooms, five capital Bedrooms, Return Building, capital basement storey, including Kitchen, Pantry, Larder, &c.; good supply of Water; good Garden, terminated by Stabling for Three Horses, Coach-house, Pump, in Lock-up Yard.
For particulars, and cards of admission, apply to
BENTLEY & SON,
House and Land Agents,
110, Grafton-street.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed on, the ANNA LIFFEY MILLS, near Lucan, with the Dwelling-house and Premises adjoining, lately occupied by Messrs. Brown and Todd. These Mills are large and commodious, and command a never-failing supply of water. Messrs. Brown and Todd lately made considerable improvements in the machinery, and erected Four pairs of New Stones, with suitable dressings. The whole are now in complete working order, and, although hitherto worked as Flour Mill, they are capable of being easily converted into Flax or Cotton Mills. The Dwelling-house, which contains two Sitting-rooms, Study, and several Bedchambers, with the Offices, is in every respect suitable to a gentleman's residence.
Proposals will be received until the 20th of October next, and immediately afterwards the tenant will be declared.
For further particulars apply to GEORGE WHITE WEST, Esq., Ardeen, Monkstown; SAMUEL HENDRICK, Esq., 3, South Frederick-street; or to Messrs. CATHCART, No. 100, Baggot-street, Dublin.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, in the Vicinity of Clontarf, a small HOUSE standing on from One to Three Acres of Land. The Rent or Purchase Money must be moderate, and it must be close to the sea.
Apply to R. T., HOUSE, Office of this Paper.

FURNISHED LODGINGS.—SOUTH SIDE.
Drawing-room and Bedroom TO BE LET, for £2 5s. per month, at 3, Lower Parnell-place.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT F. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET.
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED.
OFFICERS IN THE ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICES, GENTLEMEN, CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS can be accommodated with CASH ADVANCES on Personal or other available Security, payable by instalments, or as may be agreed on; and all strictly business applications will be immediately negociated. Address William Hyde, 20, Lampeter-street, Islington, London, N.

Insurances.

ATLAS FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, and
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
CAPITAL, £1,200,000.
NOTICE is Hereby Given that Renewal Payments on Fire Policies due on the 29th December should be made on or before the 13th October, otherwise the Policies will become void.
Office Receipts are now ready for delivery.
Risks undertaken at moderate rates, and Policies promptly issued for the same.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
ASSURANCE on Lives effected with privacy and despatch, to the age of seventy-five years, and on the equitable system.
No charge for Stamps on Policies.
Loans granted on the security of Policies of proportionate value, and an equitable sum allowed in the event of surrender.
A Liberal per centage allowed to Solicitors and others who effect Assurances at this Office.
*** A WELL-APPOINTED ENGINE and experienced Firemen always in readiness at the Company's Engine-house, in Moore-lane, rear of the Office.
ABRAHAM W. STUDDERT, Agent,
Government Stock and Sharebroker.
☞ Please observe No. 49.
Michaelmas, 1859.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices..... { 345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90 HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

THE PUBLIC
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 VICT., CAP. 110.
CAPITAL.
The Deed of Settlement empowers the Directors to extend the Capital to ONE MILLION STERLING. *All the Commencing Capital has been subscribed by a body of Shareholders.*
CHIEF OFFICES:—47, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. W. F. CAMPBELL, M.P., Stratheden House, Knightsbridge.
Sir PHILIP H. CLARKE, Bart., Whetstone, near Barnet Herts.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave Place, Eaton Square
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange Road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE BANK OF LONDON, Charing Cross Branch, 450 STRAND.
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq.
THE LIFE ASSURANCE AND IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT CLASSES enable persons of all ages to acquire wealth for themselves or others at a small outlay.
By paying a single Premium of One Guinea to each Class, (without incurring any liability,) males or females, residing in any part of the United Kingdom, may enter either, or al the Life Assurance and Immediate Endowment Classes, A, B C, D, or E, described on the next page.
No medical examination, or references to friends as to personal history, habits, &c., are required on entry.
The pecuniary advantages conferred on the members of each Class, are:—
1. A LIFE ASSURANCE for the representatives of the first Member of each Class who dies.
2. AN IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT for the member of each Class *(while living)* who holds the next succeeding number in the Class to that held by the deceased member.
*** *Public and Private Agents wanted in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom.*

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
60, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*
TWENTIETH REPORT.
The TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Sir JAMES FORREST, Bart., of COMISTON, in the Chair.
The following are the principal statements in the DIRECTORS' REPORT, submitted to the Meeting:—

During the Year ending 5th April last, Applications for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES were received to the extent of	1290, for	£614,618	4 8
Of which the Directors accepted	1011, for	486,639	4 8
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS on these were		16,615	9 8
There were also transacted 21 LIFE ANNUITIES at the price of		£16,205	3 4

The GROSS ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,976 15s. 2d.
The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.			Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149 for	£75,699	£2,709
1844	389 "	261,569	8,321
1847	895 "	489,017	14,630
1850	2,423 "	1,085,936	32,582
1853	6,094 "	2,320,938	67,536
1856	9,045 "	3,757,778	109,601
1859	12,220 "	5,356,643	151,078

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Publications.

Price 4d.; by Post, 5d.
MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
2nd Edition, Enlarged. The Law defined, as between Masters and Servants in Ireland. By GEORGE POWELL, Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.
To be had at the Office, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street, (Opposite Nelson's Pillar,)
And at all Booksellers.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE,
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street),
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 9 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Fees—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, as Dr. P. or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Music.

PIANOFORTES.
JOSEPH SCATES, 27, COLLEGE-GREEN,
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WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
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THE KNICKERBOCKERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, & CO., of 71, GRAFTON-STREET, beg to inform the Gentlemen of Ireland that they were the first to introduce the new style of Dressing and Shooting Trousers into this country—the ridiculous pretensions only assumed by parties in Dublin notwithstanding, who have common Trousers, with a tuck in them like an old woman's petticoat. The genuine article, as worn at *Paris* and *London*, can be only had at ROGERS, BAKER, & CO'S., and can be worn as a Breeches, with Stockings, or with Leggings of the same material *en suite*, or of buff leather, and also with long Boots. Noblemen and Gentlemen living in the country, by sending us their height and weight, can be furnished with these unique articles of dress on six hours' notice.
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MISSIONARY ARROWROOT.—This Arrowroot has *now* arrived from the South Sea Islands, at No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, opposite Nelson's Pillar.
Price 1s. 6d. per lb. package.

BALLINASLOE FAIR.—SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS AND CATTLE DEALERS,
about to proceed to Ballinasloe Fair, will find it their interest to call at
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TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE
Why pay more for any article than its value, or buy in a bad market? There are many daily wasting money in giving 15s. to 30s., and more, for a Bridle, while I am selling he same class of article, perfectly as good in every respect, from 7s. to 10s., the latter a first-class Double rein Bridle, with fine Steel Polished Bits, fit for any man's use. But I commence my price so low as 4s., for which I furnish a very fair Snaffle Bridle and Bit. I am also well assorted in Saddles, Horse Clothing and Harness, equally cheap; as also in all other Saddlery Goods and Horse Furniture—Whips, Stable, Brushes, Sponges, Chamois, &c.,—being determined to give really good value to all who favour me with their custom, and break down the monopoly of high prices.—WILLIAM WHITESTONE, No. 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET.—SEPT. 28.

An improvement of about one-eighth per cent. has been established to-day in the value of the English Funds, and it has been well sustained up to the close of business, and a much greater rise may be looked for when business becomes more brisk; as it is now very dull, this is the sole cause of the flatness of the market. Consols improved here one-eighth for cash, and the same price was obtained for account, leaving off firm at the prices. New Threes not quoted for cash nor account, but somewhat over the last price would have been given for cash and account; for the November account, New Threes improved about a sixteenth, and firm at the improvement; Bank Stock very firm, and but a small sum on sale; City Debentures firm; nothing done in Railway Debentures; Hibernian Banks firm; Nationals and Royals for sale; British and Irish Steam sellers; City of Dublin Steam of 1836 and Ship Building Shares inquired for; Canal Stock asked for; National Insurance firm; Patriotic sellers; Carysforts, all paid, receded one-eighth; General Mines sellers at last price; Mining Company of Ireland asked for; Wicklow Coppers, buyers at 49, none for sale under 50; Ballymenas, Co. Downs, Cork and Bandons, all for sale; Passages firm; Belfast Junctions improved 5s.; Droghedas and Kingstowns steady; Dublin and Meath Shares offered; Wicklows firm; Dundalks steady; Cashels very firm, and in good demand; South-Easterns and Killarneys firm; Midlands steady; Warrenpoints for sale; Kilkennys and Limericks for sale, as are Tramore Shares; Bandon and Drogheda Preference asked for; Wicklow Preference firm; Dundalk sellers at par; Cashel Preference buyers at last price; Foynes Preference on sale; Kilkenny Debenture Stock on sale; Limerick Preference firm; Tramore Preference asked for.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DISPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—France, Italy, and Switzerland One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany Six p.m., daily.
America (New York & Bahamas) Six p.m., September 30.
N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected communications cannot be returned.
Communications for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be as brief as possible consistent with a clear statement of the subject matter.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPTEMBER 29TH
Morning Tide, 12.20. Evening, 12.40.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

WHEN Sir C. Wood was over the Admiralty, in 1855, the denunciations of the *Times* compelled the Ministry not only to refuse to undertake any expedition at the public expense, but to withhold its countenance from any private expedition undertaken to ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin, or the existence of a North-West passage. The *Times* then, as now, undertook to decide for the country, and a timid Minister mistook for the voice of public opinion the hap-hazard dogmatism of the influential journal. This is deeply to be regretted, for the expedition fitted out by the undying devotion of a woman was necessarily weak and incomplete. A cutter of small size, and with a crew of twenty-five men, was plainly inadequate to brave the perils of the Arctic Ocean. The heroism and skill of Captain M'Clintock, and the enthusiasm of his crew, have wrought wonders where most costly expeditions have failed. He has ascertained, without doubt, the sad fate of Sir J. Franklin, and that of a portion of his crews. He has completed the survey of the coast for fully 800 miles. He has brought to England the most touching memorials of some of her bravest sons, and has written the most affecting narrative in our naval history, with a modesty and brevity hitherto unequalled. But nature was too powerful for him, with the means at his command. His precise commission "to ascertain the fate of Sir J. Franklin" was fulfilled, but he dared not, with so small a ship, so limited a crew, and such scanty supplies as a vessel of that burden could contain, risk the safety of his men in a further endeavour.

We know that Sir John Franklin passed up the Wellington Strait and wintered there. He came down again on the western side of Cornwallis Island, and reached the neighbourhood of King William's Island. We can trace on the map the place where his ships were abandoned; where his crews, or the larger portion of them, remained for a time; and where the funeral boat, with its ghastly crew, still stands out above the snow. We can trace the survivors, 105 in number, to the estuary of the Great Fish River, where they threw away all that could encumber their march. But here we lose them. Not a trace of these survivors has been found; all of Franklin's crew accounted for are nine officers and fifteen seamen—three skeletons were seen, but this makes but 27 out of 154 men. It is enough, however, to know that 105 of the crew set out for the Great Fish River, and have never been heard of. Not a voice has come from that realm of silence.

The Great Fish River, usually marked on our maps as Bucks River, rises from Lake Aylmer, which is connected by a chain of lesser lakes with the Great Slane Lake. On the shores of this last is a well-known European station, Fort Providence, and from this, by the Yellow Knife River, there is transit to Fort Enterprise. It is supposed that the crew intended to make for one or other of these two ports. It is only once in several years that these ports are visited by agents from the fur companies. It is quite possible that some of Franklin's crew are still alive, either at these stations or among some wandering tribes of Esquimaux. It is most desirable to ascertain what eventually became of so large a body as 105 seamen, under tried officers. Of course they were armed, for every man was supplied with a rifle on leaving England. Of all these rifles but two have been discovered; among the many articles brought in by the Esquimaux not one bore any trace of ever having formed a portion of a rifle. What has become of their swords, knives, and axes? These are things precious in value to an Indian, yet not a fragment of them has been detected. There is still, we say, a most painful uncertainty hanging over the fate of these devoted men. They have dived into a mist, through which we see no opening.

An expedition could be organised, at comparatively little expense, in Canada, where trappers, familiar with the country and inured to its dangers, could readily be found. A steamer passing through Hudson's Strait into Hudson's Bay, and from thence up Chesterfield Inlet, should strike across the country to Lake Aylmer. There, launching canoes, they could track the whole course of the Great Fish River to its estuary. In sheltered places upon its banks they may find memorials; by communication with the Esquimaux who frequent that stream, from the abundance of salmon it produces, they might penetrate into this dark and mysterious story. We do not know England rightly if she will rest until all that can be known is known. What would she not give to find still living some one man who could explain to us the spectral appearances which stand up here and there on that forlorn and dismal region? Are we to wait until settlers from the Red River pass upward on their ever-advancing move, and send to Europe relics and records of a story unequalled in the maritime history of the world?

While we agree with the *Times* in thinking there is no use of further adventure by way of the Arctic Sea, we hope some endeavour will be made to track out the course of Sir John Franklin's crew by the Great River. Of such an expedition, who so fitted to be the leader as Captain M'Clintock? In Austin's expedition he proved his powers in tracking a vast extent of country. He has all the steadiness, patience, endurance, and courage which constitute the character of a discoverer. He believes, we are informed, that his mission was to ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin. This he has nobly and successfully accomplished. No honour which the Queen of a maritime nation can give will surpass his deserts. We trust, too, that he and his sailors will receive the large sum still remaining for those who discovered the fate of the Erebus and Terror. This would be a simple act of justice, and we do not suppose it would be necessary to urge it further. Still, we hope that, when his strength is recruited and his vigour renewed, he will unravel the remaining threads of this sad history, and fill up the chasms in the narrative which the inadequacy of his means compelled him most reluctantly to leave.

The *Times* on the Capture of the Caussasian Chief Schamyl:—

Some years ago the capture of Schamyl by the Russians would have been to the enthusiasts of national liberty a blow hardly less severe than the defeat of Charles Albert or the surrender of Georgey. The Caucasian tribes were admitted to all the sympathies of European Liberals, and the name of their chief was venerated wherever men admired the exploits of uncivilised heroism or dreaded the advance of Russian power. And this sympathy was certainly not undeserved. The extraordinary man whose career has now been brought to a close may well rank with the most famous chieftains of any age. The mythical Tell never performed more daring actions; Abd-el-Kader, in our own day, never won such victories over disciplined troops and immense resources. Though Schamyl has not succeeded, like Czerny George, in winning the independence of his territory and establishing himself as an independent Prince, yet there is no doubt that his military genius has been more elevated, his courage and endurance more fully proved, and his ascendancy over his countrymen more complete than that of any similar character in modern times. We may regret the disappearance from the scene of so romantic a character as Schamyl, but we are obliged to exclaim, as probably he exclaims himself, "It is destiny!" and to accept the domination of the Czar on the southern slopes of the great mountain barrier.

Still, the overthrow of the chief Caucasian leader is an event not without significance. The struggle has been by no means a mere display of barbarous virtue without object or meaning or hope of success. It has been a warfare full of importance to Europe, and to no country more than to England. The resistance of the Daghestances represented the resistance of Central Asia to that invading march of the Russians which, we are told, will take the place of the Crimea on Constantinople. The world has a deep interest in the success of Schamyl, and, to do him justice, we gave the Western Powers a chance of which they did not think proper to avail themselves. The Turkish war was, indeed, the crisis in the life of Schamyl. But it is certain that in 1854 the retreat of the Russians from Moldo-Wallachia and the threatened attack on Sebastopol spurred up Schamyl to make a new effort. About the same time a person representing himself to be the delegate of Schamyl arrived at the Porte; he brought with him a letter from the chief, and endeavoured to enlist the British and French Embassies in his master's cause. The Nabib, however, returned without receiving any positive assurances, and the result proved that the two Western Governments cared little for the portion of the earth in which Schamyl laboured. The war in the Crimea lingered on, and France, wearied with her exertions, was glad to accept a peace, even while Russian cannon crowned the heights on the north of Sebastopol. During the winter of 1855 the thoughts of both nations were occupied by a similar templated enterprise against Nicholaief, and we are far from asserting that this was not a point worthy of importance. But it is impossible to look on these events politically without feeling that, for English interests especially, the destruction of Russian power in the Caucasus and south of it would have been a grand design; nor would it at that time have been difficult of accomplishment. Indeed, the straits to which the Russians were brought in the matter of communication would have made Georgia an easy prey to an invading army. Had the war continued—had France carried on a campaign in Russia Proper, and left our own fine army free to operate on the east of the Black Sea, the fate of Asia might have been very different. The army which Mouravieff led to Kars would have been swept away by the continually increasing levies which England, now warm in her work, would have marched into the country.

But this was not to be, and now the most independent of the Caucasian races and the most indefatigable of chiefs have bowed to the strength, skill, and patience of Muscovite warfare. It is, indeed, possible that another Schamyl may arise and continue the contest, but this is very doubtful. The advances of the Russians are slow, but sure. They have cut down the forests, made roads, established cordons round the disaffected tribes, and everything promises that ere long they will be obedient, if not loyal, subjects of the Czar.

The *Morning Chronicle* on the Galway Subsidy:—

If the present Ministry have some points of the serpent about them, assuredly they have not its subtlety. Our chief trust in the safety of the nation, under the many mean actions which they have attempted to perpetrate against it, lies in the clumsiness of the proceeding which commonly prevents its success. But Sir Cusack Roney far surpasses us in any estimate we ever yet entertained of their capacity for blundering. We never imagined them capable of laying a bad plot for a most gross piece of dishonesty, and letting out the whole secret half-a-year beforehand. It is just possible that if they mean to violate their own and the national honour to the extent of repudiating the Galway Packet contract, they might blurt the secret into the ear of Sir Cusack Roney; but that they should acquaint him with the whole machinery whereby, in February next, at the very earliest, they intend to consummate their perfidy, is a feat beyond anything recorded of a set of men outside a lunatic asylum. What Sir C. Roney has "pledged himself to prove completely accurate" is this—that "it is the intention of the present Government to endeavour to set aside the contract with the Lever Campany for the conveyance of the mails through Ireland, and that the effort is to be made next Session of Parliament by means of the reappointment of the Committee on Packet Contracts." The discussion at the Council table wherein the same resolution was arrived at must have been a curious one. The Cabinet must first of all have decided that the contract was to be set aside. The members must then have fairly avowed to each other that the thing could not be done openly, and we are to suppose that each proposed the most Machiavellian scheme that occurred to his seasoned brains. After these had been duly considered and weighed, it was decided that a Parliamentary Committee on public contracts was to be the catspaw in the business. No doubt it would have been a very convenient way of getting out of the dilemma. To-be-sure, it involved some difficulties. Parliament would have to be consulted on the choice of the committee, and the committee itself would have to be cajoled into a report. Our sagacious Ministry, however, saw the ways and means for effecting all this; and then, by way of crowning the whole policy, they go and inform Sir Cusack Roney, who considers it right to give the information to the public. It never seems to have struck Sir Cusack Roney that the man who professed to give him a State secret of such a nature was, in all probability, hoaxing him. If he could believe the story he was very likely to tell it, without reflecting on its possible effect on a measure which, according to his own confession, would "not only confer a lasting benefit upon Ireland but would, beyond doubt, give to all Europe and all America the shortest, the quickest, and the safest communication between the two continents." For, of course we are bound to believe Sir C. Roney to be sincere in these emphatic declarations, and that he had no disguised object in behalf of his Canadian railways, when he goes out of his way to make himself ridiculous by publishing a cock-and-bull story, which even a child would find out to be a fable.

The very monstrosity of the assertion affords presumption that the Government have no real intention of attacking the contract. They dare not, in the first place; and they could not, if they dared. They dare not, for the simple reason that they would bring the whole Irish nation upon their shoulders. The time is long passed when the Legislature could pass acts for the avowed purpose of checking Irish industry, which they did not hesitate openly to treat as rival and hostile to that of England. The Government of Lord Derby not only discarded all considerations of conflicting interests, but were glad to seize the opportunity of doing an act of Imperial benefit, and introducing, at the same time, a new element of civilisation and progress into Ireland. It is not often that such an opportunity falls to the lot of any Ministry. It is credible that the present Ministry might have neglected it; but it is utterly incredible that they would destroy it after it had been taken and put into shape by their predecessors. It is a perfect farce to talk about setting aside the contract. We have a definite and fixed agreement, upon which subsequent steps have been taken by one, at least, of the contracting parties—a contract of a kind which every court of law would consider binding between private individuals—which no one with the commonest sense of honour would venture to question—which, in point both of law and honour, is still more stringent when the Government itself is one of the parties in the affair—and with which not even a repudiating State of America would have ventured to trifle. Nothing that can be done by Cabinet councils, Parliament or Parliamentary committees, could annul an agreement so solemnly made—even supposing that it were an injudicious one, instead of the most politic, and likely to be productive of higher national benefits, than was ever yet granted by a Government to a private company.

We must yet admit that the Administration are so strongly suspected of lukewarmness in the matter that there must be some ground for surmises thus generally entertained. That they should be jealous of one of the ablest strokes of policy of their opponents is natural enough. But there is a more definite cause at the bottom of the business. Our versatile Chancellor of the Exchequer has never been famous for straightforward designs, or a very intelligible line of conduct. He is never at a loss for words to disguise ulterior views, which no one living regards without some suspicion. Jesuits may be honest; disciples of Machiavel may be honest—so may Mr. Gladstone. But those who are fond of the high road of honesty do not understand the way all these men have of creeping behind hedges. Mr. Gladstone is a Liverpool man, with Liverpool sympathies; his family are among the leaders of Liverpool trade, mixed up with all its interests, prejudices, and passions. That Mr. Gladstone should attempt what he considers a good turn for Liverpool, and that he should do it in an underhand way, are not either of them inconsistent with his character and position. But, we must add, it is still less consistent with either that he should blab his secrets to Sir Cusack Roney.

It is time that Ireland spoke out in the matter. The imputation against the Ministry is, no doubt, both false and absurd. But it is only against a Ministry notoriously tricky and corrupt that even Sir C. Roney could have ventured to bring it. Let Ireland, by its indignant attitude, prevent even the possibility of the recurrence of a statement which implies not only an injury to her interests, but a gross insult to herself. Let her, by her support of a great undertaking in which she is so deeply interested, prove to the world that she will not tamely suffer herself to betrifled with, as she is at this moment by these unwarrantable rumours. We are not advocating the interests of this or that commercial company when we demand that the reputation of the British Government, the respect due to an entire nationality, and the vital interests of the people of the United Kingdom, shall no longer be liable to every breath to which fraud, selfishness, or folly may choose to subject them.

The *Sun* on our Position with China and Japan:—

It remains to be seen how far (if at all) British interests may have been affected prejudicially in Japan, by the tidings of the disastrous conflict upon the Peiho River, when the prowess of the soldiers of England was compelled for once to succumb to the furious onslaught of a Chinese ambuscade. The distinctive feeling immediately upon the receipt here of the intelligence of this murderous attack was that the prestige of the Anglo-Saxons could hardly fail to be maintained against in Asia, and for that matter it could hardly fail to be so equally throughout the entire Archipelago. The commercial treaty of peace secured by the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, at Nagasaki—a treaty solemnly signed by Midzuo Tsikfogono Kami, Nagai Gensbuno Kami, Iauwye Sinasio No Kami, Hori Oribuno Kami, Iwase Higono Kami, Inoue Hazzabro, the Japanese Plenipotentiaries—was completed only a few days previous to upon the very morning, so to speak, that those same rascally dogs upon which seemingly the curtain was at last broken down which had hitherto separated the two great moieties of the human race—the Chinese to the number of about 400,000,000, and the rest of the inhabitants of the globe to the number of about 500,000,000. It can hardly have failed to reach the knowledge of the Japanese, before the arrival of Lord Elgin, that the Government of the Celestial Empire had immediately prior to the coming towards themselves of that western negociator, yielded to the blandishments of his diplomatic advances. It is scarcely less beyond belief that the knowledge of Lord Elgin's successful mission to the Chinese materially tended to facilitate his subsequent negociations with the Japanese. Nor can it be doubted that the tidings coming so soon afterwards to Yeddo and Nagasaki—descriptive of the ineffectual attack by the British gunboats upon the Chinese fortifications—will be anything rather than calculated to render the people and the rulers of Japan ready to accord to the English a respectful observance of regulations, which the Japanese people and Government may now for the moment deem probably to have been only too precipitately conceded. We can only conjecture the probabilities of the future by the light of actual knowledge and positive experience gained in the past. Guided thus in our conjectures in regard to the probable development of our relations with the Japanese, it should be borne in remembrance what where the preconceived notions popularly entertained among that people in reference to ourselves almost immediately prior to the diplomatic exploits achieved now only a few months since, nearly simultaneously in China and Japan, by the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. One of the most intelligent of recent English voyagers in those seas has afforded a timely glimpse, as it happens, upon this precise subject—enabling us to estimate directly what was really, as it were, but the other day, the belief in Japan as to the power of the British Empire and as to the character, generally speaking, of Englishmen. The information here referred to is that collected by Mr. Tronson, of the Royal Navy, and lately submitted by him to the English reading public in a personal narrative of a voyage to Japan, Kamschatka, Silberia, Tartary, and various parts of the coast of China, in H.M.S. Barracouta. The Barracouta was one of the vessels in Admiral Stirling's squadron, cruising about in those remote waters in 1854, during the very period when the forces of the Allies and those of Russia were contending under the walls of Sebastopol. Then it was that we learn what were really the views entertained in regard to England by the Japanese population. Mr. Tronson tells us upon this head distinctly as follows:—"A plain-spoken official said that he understood that England was a very small country in the western seas, strong by sea, and that the natives lived by plundering the ships of peaceable nations, and compelling all to pay tribute. We took considerable pains to enlighten our ignorant friend, and to explain by maps the outlines and resources of the British Empire; enumerating the various peoples acknowledging the sway of Queen Victoria; and adding that England's mission was to proclaim peace and good-will towards all, to defend the right and protect the weak, to promote civilisation over the globe, and to relieve the oppressed. He remarked that all we said was very good, but why go to war with Russia—England and France against one Power? I said that we did not wish for war with Russia, but that Turkey being a weak Power and an old ally, it was necessary to protect her. He had heard of England's work in the cause of the African slaves, and said that our Queen's heart must be good and large. He next inquired of France. I told him of her vast military resources, her people, progress, laws, and of her energetic ruler. He could not reconcile to his mind the fact of the different languages of France and England, when separated by such a narrow piece of water." Those contemptuous views which were previously entertained in regard to England by the Japanese may now probably be reverted to as the more accurate, justified, as they may seem to be, by the accounts they will in all likelihood have received by this time from the mainland of the Asiatic continent as to the sanguinary discomfiture of the British armament upon the Peiho from the cannon-balls and arrows and rifle-bullets showered upon them from behind the despised Chinese fortifications. It may seem to the Japanese that England is in truth that "very small country in the western sea" which she was believed to be in 1854, even by *officials* at Yeddo and Nagasaki—and that the English sailor's counterstatements as to "the outlines and resources of the British empire" were, after all, nothing better than mere *bounce*, whatever may be the equivalent for that phrase in the Japanese; for we make no doubt at all but that they *have* an equivalent for it both at Yeddo and at Nagasaki. Doubts will, moreover, in all probability, creep into the Japanese mind as to whether England really is, after all, as "strong by sea" as the Japanese, even in their contemptuous view of England and the English, had conceived. It will be known as a matter of certainty that the gunboats were driven back from the forts on the Peiho, that two of them were sunk or otherwise destroyed, that the killed and wounded on the part of "the English" numbered not far short of five hundred! That the supposed strong Government of France had only one vessel there in the conflict—and a force on board of her so small that after all the hours of firing there were only fourteen *hors de combat*. It will probably be hushed up, or, if known, it will be discredited, that double the number of the killed and wounded among the allies afloat upon the waters, but more particularly aground upon the dreadful mud-banks of the Peiho—that, in fact, 1,000 of the Chinese had been wounded or destroyed, even behind the shelter of their formidable fortifications. Every reflection, indeed, combines to assure us of the imperative necessity there is both for France and for England—but more particularly for the latter, bearing in mind the vastly superior magnitude of our mercantile transactions and the immense stake we have at hazard there in the East in our vast empire of Hindostan—the absolute and imperative necessity there is for counteracting the ill effects which must inevitably have been wrought in our regard throughout the Asiatic races, wrought, we mean, in a single day by that one sanguinary discomfiture by the Chinese of the armed force of the allies in attendance on the English and French Ambassadors. A demonstration, it is obvious, there now *must* be on the part of England and on the part of France—a demonstration in the Chinese waters such as shall far more than *restore* the *prestige* of French and English in the whole eastern part of this eastern hemisphere. A retribution must forthwith be wreaked by the outraged majesty of the two greatest nations of the world upon that recreant, and insensate, and brutal, and barbarous nation of the Chinese—a retribution so swift, so complete, and so astounding, that it shall glare for ever, like the outbursting of a political volcano, in the memory of both Chinese and Japanese that it shall flame henceforth like a lurid beacon of warning down the long perspective of the Asiatic remembrance.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, TUESDAY EVENING.—The *Moniteur* of this morning gives a slap in the face to the French newspapers, which, in wonderful unanimity, have been clamouring for a "law" of the press instead of the present action of the authorities, who give, like death, "three warnings," and then the final blow. The Government will "no longer tolerate these polemical excesses." Doubtless, Louis Napoleon knows his own business best, and when the French press had liberty they made bad use of it; but it seems to our minds as if he would remove the only reasonable objection to his dynasty were he to grant a little more of that liberty of expression which is the breath of life to the minds of a nation.

I will be gratifying to your readers to learn that I have determined to say nothing about central Italy: (every one must be sick of the topic by this time.) This course is the more easy to adopt, as there is nothing to say. The latest telegrams from the capital of Europe, (I mean barrity of course) mention that Louis Napoleon had just taken his tenth bath, and that he said it was "very pleasant." As this happened three days after King Leopold arrived, I leave your readers to draw the obvious inference. The report that the Prince Imperial is to be the new Pope, is not generally credited in the highest quarters. I give you the above, from a special source; they are about as good as most of Mr. Reuter's wild telegrams, and quite as authentic?

I should mention, however, *au serieux*, that Victor Emmanuel's reply to the Romagnese (almost the same as that to the Tuscans and Parmese), has rather startled some people who thought they knew what was behind the scenes. Who *is* however, "behind the scenes" of that magnificent manager, that "enterprising lessee" of France, who gets up the new dramas for Europe in such a splendid way?

I wrote to you on Friday, reporting what I had heard as to a compromise suggested by King Leopold, and as to the forthcoming meeting of a Congress at Brussels. The London papers of the next day gave the same news (derived indirectly and some hours later, from my authority), but nothing further has transpired.

The Princess Theatre made a rather successful opening on Saturday. The interior of the house is very prettily decorated, blue ground with gold and white panneling—the effect being very good indeed. There is also a new and effective chandelier. Harris the new manager, was Gyes right hand man for many years, at Covent Garden, and is up to everything in theatrical management. The first piece is (of course) an adaption from the French. *Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre* was very successfully some months ago in Paris, and the present piece (entitled *Ivy Hall*) is an adaption "done into English" by Mr. John Oxenford theatrical critic of the *Times*. A young baronet who has just succeeded to the title and to a heritage of debts, resolves to work off the burthen. He renounces his title and becomes steward in the Hawkesworth family, living in Ivy Hall. He falls in love with the young heiress; and she tortured by what she cannot repress, her "love for a steward" tortures him by her caprice and cruel waywardness. Suddenly she learns who he is, but with the malacious addition of her informant that he merely seeks his fortune. This supplies a new element of distress. Old Hawkesworth, father of the heiress has, it appears, been mainly instrumental in causing the ruin of the young baronets father, and in a fit of death-bed generosity he dictates a will leaving all his estates to the young man. The young baronet is shocked at such a deed—("What? deprive his beloved of her necessary?") and he flings the will it the fire. His beloved meanwhile has, in a pique, promised her hand to a neighbouring squire. Here is a new complication—and more fuel. The lawyer produces a duplicate of the destroyed will; the young lady deprived of her fortune is surrendered by the squire and the two lovers are made happy. The plot is pretty fair, and if the play had been compressed it would have told but four acts were too long. Mrs. Charles Young played Ameret very nicely; and an old favourite on the Dublin stage, W. Harcourt Bland played the young baronet. He was not very successful; he was too "stagey" and artificial throughout. Some of the scenery was very pretty. One scene called the "ruined tower," where a landscape is seen in the distance through gothic windows, was especially good. The new little extravaganza by Planché was very good; his light and pleasant pen is as happy as ever, and the scenery and dresses were quaint and beautiful.

The Adelphi re-opened last evening. Webster acted again in a little *petite comedie* from the French, called "One touch of Nature." A poor old father is separated from his child, who has become a splendid actress, while he is a poor scribe, hovering about the theatre and trying to get a new play accepted. At length he succeeds, and he assists at the rehearsal. One scene of the rehearsed play, represents a daughter recognising her father, and the manager has difficulty in making the actress take the proper tone of emotion. The old father (who has long wished to test whether his daughter now in her high position remembers her old home) seizes the opportunity, and in of lieu the stilted speech in the drama, where the stage-father lives to awaken his daughter's recollection, he gives a picture of the real home where once she was a little child. Gradually instead of a cold stilted actress, one sees all the woman rise to the eyes and lips of his auditor; her breast heaves, she struggles with her emotion, and at length the light flashes on her her father is before her. To see Webster act the old man, is one of the best treats of the present day. It is like his acting of "Triplet in Peg Woffington," but better.

Sims Reeves is scoting the savage and distant wilds of Shoreditch with his voice. He appeared last evening, and telegrams report that the natives are enthusiastic. His friends are not uneasy about him, as there have been some instances of distinguished artists returning in safety (by the City Atlas bus), after an engagement at the Standard—for so the local theatre is called. The performance is in English.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT'S CONCERTS.

At the second concert, which took place yesterday afternoon, the audience were, if anything, more numerous than upon Monday evening, a large portion having to content themselves with seats upon the orchestra benches. The concert commenced with a duet from one of Mozart's sonatas, admirably played by Mr. Goldschmidt and Herr Joachim. Madame Goldschmidt next appeared, and having been greeted with prolonged applause, sang the celebrated cavatina from the "Marriage of Figaro," with a *mezza voce*, which was truly delicious. The gem of the concert was, however, the glorious air, "On mighty pens," from the "Creation." Nothing could surpass the lovely expression she threw into this air. We had the great musician, the great vocalist, the feeling for the text, and the feeling for the art, as they are rarely combined. The duet from "Il Turco in Italia," which followed, was admirably calculated to show to advantage the wondrous flexibility of her voice. It would be hard to fancy anything finer than her *floriture* in this duet, and it is a remarkable feature in her singing that, how lavish soever she may be with embellishment, it is always in accordance with the spirit of the music, and not, as is too often the case, a mere senseless display of execution. Nothing could be better or more finished than Signor Belletti's singing of his part in this duet, and though but a subordinate one, whenever an opportunity occurred his voice shone out with a lustre which rendered him a worthy fellow to his gifted companion. Besides this duet, he sang an air from "Griselda"—"Per la Gloria,"—with his usual power and fire, and also a song of Rossini's full of the most difficult passages. Indeed, there are but few baritones at the present day endowed with sufficient flexibility to sing any of Rossini's music. In the second part, Madame Goldschmidt treated us to a couple of our own lovely melodies, accompanying herself with consummate skill upon the piano. Anything more beautiful than "How dear to me the hour," (albeit her voice was somewhat clouded at its commencement) it would be difficult to conceive; as for the "echo," which immediately followed, nothing could be more delightful than the exquisite simplicity of her rendering, repeating every second line or so in a kind of *mezza voce*, which bore a perfect semblance of an echo when heard in the distance. This so enraptured the audience as to call for an unanimous *encore*, and great as the exactions upon her voice had been, she immediately and gracefully complied with the general wish, and sang it again, if possible with greater effect. It would be difficult to say whether surprise or delight were more predominant in listening to her warbling of Taubert's "Bird Song;" indeed, it would require no great stretch of the imaginative faculties to fancy yourself suddenly transported into the midst of some pleasant wood or shady grove, so aptly did the wild notes and (apparently) untutored passages of this peerless vocalist resemble the melodic outpourings of our feathered songsters. Never has anything like her warbling shake been heard. Language is perfectly inadequate to convey any idea of it; it must be heard to be believed. We must now retrace our way, and take up those we left behind in our eager pursuit of the fair *beneficiare's* progress.

Besides the duet alluded to, between Mr. Goldschmidt and Herr Joachim, there was another, founded upon the "Minstrel Boy and "When Love's Young Dream," with some exceedingly pretty variations; the piano and violin alternately taking first and second, producing an admirable effect, and rendering it difficult to determine to whom the palm should be given. In addition to these duets, Mr. Goldschmidt played a capriccio, by Mendelssohn, in capital style. He has beautiful tone, and a clear, even, and *expressive* finger. Indeed, we may say we have seldom heard a pianist more conscientious in bringing out the minutest details of a composition, without the least tinge of pedantry or affectation. We may allude, in passing, to the piano, which is really an excellent instrument, possessing a rich, brilliant tone. It is made by the celebrated Erard. The mention of Herr Joachim's name is always a preface to some laudatory notice; and never was it more deserved than upon the present occasion, as besides the duets specified, he played a long and arduous solo by Tartini. His rhythm and expression are unequalled, and his execution, wonderful though it be, is completely free from that *trickery* which so often passes for talent. In conclusion, we hope the undoubted success of these concerts here, at a time when Dublin is almost empty, was such as to induce Madame Goldschmidt to repeat them, upon her return in October, when the *season* will have fairly commenced. As we heard numbers on all sides of us express the same wish, we are only giving voice to the general desire. Again we must advert to Mr. Mitchell's admirable arrangements; even with the crowded audience yesterday, there was not the least crushing or inconvenience, and we sincerely hope this admirable method of arranging the seats, &c., may henceforward be always carried out at concerts in Dublin.

THE LAST JUDGMENT.
BY MICHAEL ANGELO.

The fifteenth century has always been sacred to the memory of one of the greatest masters that ever rose to adorn the

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE.

Thursday, One o'Clock, p.m.

THE CONFERENCES.

ZURICH, 28TH.—Yesterday, Baron de Bourquenay and M. de Manseynberg had a conference. Prince Napoleon is expected here this evening.

FRANCE.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The *Patrie* of this evening states that Prince Napoleon is expected at Paris to-morrow, and the Emperor on Monday next.

RUMOURED INSURRECTION IN THE ABRUZZI.

Letters from Rome mention a rumour of an insurrectionary movement in the Abruzzi, and state that the King of Naples has sent troops to put it down.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

A French provincial journal says that the military divisions and sub-divisions of France are about to be organised on a new footing, and that the Government intends to make every great port a centre of a division or sub-division, in order that at a given moment the action of the land and sea forces may prove prompt and efficacious.

SCHAMYL.

The *Globe* considers the fall of Schamyl a blow to our interests in Asia.

TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 28.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to 21st inst. Numerous arrests had taken place in consequence of the discovery of a political conspiracy. The conspiracy was to have broken out on Saturday, but on the previous Thursday it was denounced by Arpezza. Vigorous measures have been taken by the Government. Two frigates have been moored before the seraglio, and the squadron had arrived the day the mail left. Among the principal leaders of the conspiracy were two Generals of division; one of them Governor of the Dardanelles, several Colonels, of Ulemas. No Christians compromised in the plot. The concession of the Bank has been made to Messrs. Gladstone, Rodocanachi.—(*Reuter's.*)

AMERICA.

GALWAY, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The *Jason* arrived from New York at 10 p.m., with 280 passengers. News anticipated.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY MORNING.—The s.s. North Briton, from Quebec on 17th inst., passed Donaghadee at 1-45 on Wednesday afternoon, and is now fully due at this port.

CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

The indirect charges recently made against a clergyman of the parish of Stepney were to have been gone into at the adjourned inquest yesterday, but in consequence of the illness of the coroner the inquiry was further postponed.

HUGHES, THE ABSCONDING ATTORNEY.

The examination of Hughes, the absconded bankrupt attorney, was re-opened yesterday, but the case was adjourned.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Funds have been fairly supported at yesterday's improvement, with little business. The new Indian Loan is quoted at 101. Share market exhibits great firmness. A further improvement has taken place in British Railway shares.

FUNDS AND SHARES—SEPT. 28.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junctions, 6¼; Caledonians, 88¾ 9; Chester and Holyhead, 48¾ 9½; Eastern Counties, 55¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78 9; Great Northern, 101¼ 2½; Great Western, 63¾; Great Western of Canada, 13¾; Grand Trunk, 8¾ 9; Great Southern and Western, 106 7; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95¾ 6; Leeds Northern, 45½; London and North-Western, 93¾; London and South-Western, 92¾ 3½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½ ¾; Midland, 103¾ ¼; North British, 60¾; South-Eastern, 70¾ 7; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 88¾ 90; York and North Midland, 72¾ 3; Consols steady at 95¾ ¾; Shares firm, closing at above rates; speculative sales have not been continued, and few sellers caused a decline in quotations; Great Westerns weaker, and freely offered at 63½; French flatter from Paris; Canadians steady.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS 28TH SEPT., 12-5 P.M.—Continued flatness is apparent on the Bourse. Rentes opened 69·35.

3 25 P.M.—The business transacted to-day has been very limited, and funds have undergone a further decline, amounting in Rentes to nearly ¼ per cent, the final prices being 69·15.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN TRAFFIC RETURN.—£81,334; increase, £5,276.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPTEMBER 28TH.—Sugar very flat, and to sell 6d. to 1s. less than could be got last week must be taken. Coffee steady. Tea firm: common congou, 1s. 5d. Rice, good inquiry; Jute sales of 7,000 bales are going flatly. Pepper—1,900 bags, black Singapore sold at 4¼d. to 4½d. Tallow market quiet, at 58s. 3d. on spot, and sellers thereat for last months.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 28.—Sugar heavy, Coffee—Fair demand; Rice—Nothing doing.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 28.—8,000 bales of Cotton sold, including 1,500 on spec and for export.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 28.—Beasts, 1778; sheep and lambs, 6869; calves 85. Best beef, 6d. to 6¾d. middling, 5d. to 5½d.; cows, 4d. to 5d.; best wedders, 7d to 7½d.; ewes, 4½d. to 6d.; lambs, 6½d. to 7¼d. per lb.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, SEPT. 28.—Ball's Report—A good healthy tone pervaded the market to-day; wheat and flour in good request at prices of last week; barley without change either in value or demand; beans, new, 6d. cheaper; Egyptian, 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d.; Oats, a shade firmer; new oatmeal, 1s. per load lower. Retail sales, 30s. 6d. to 32s.; old held former rates; Indian corn unchanged.

NEWMARKET RACES—WEDNESDAY.

Handicap—Parmesan, 1st; Mesurer, 2nd. Five ran.
Handicap—Cynricus, 1st; Bastion, 2nd. Seven ran.
Matches—Wanderer won, Golden Pippin won, Wateraprite won, Lear Stakes—Gamester beat Hercules. £50 Stakes—Scribbler, 1st; Olympus, 2nd; Franby, 3rd.
Sweepstakes—Lady Bird, 1st; Smut, 2nd.
Triennial Stakes—Rover, 1st; Nastmaise, 2nd. Four ran
Cesarewitch Stakes—18 to 1 against Artless; 20 to 1 against Gaspard; 20 to 1 against Candle; 20 to 1 against Clydesdale and Moorcock; 22 to 1 against Sovereign; 30 to 1 against Borderer; 50 to 1 against Tunstal Maid, Target, and Special Licence.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Yesterday:—

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following:—

Several foreign papers assert that the solutions of the affairs of Italy will be obstructed by the desire which the Emperor has to create in Italy a prince of his house. The rumours need only be refuted, in order to deprive them of every foundation it suffices, without mentioning the engagements made at Villafranca, to remind the public of the acts and words of the Emperor before and after that epoch.

THE BOUNDARY DIFFICULTY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Colonel Hawkins, Royal Engineers, and Chief Commissioner of the Oregan boundary surveying expedition, arrived in London yesterday, from Vancouver's Island, in the capacity of special envoy from Governor Douglas, in consequence of the recent occupation by the United States' troops of the Island of San Juan. Colonel Hawkins transacted business at the Foreign Office shortly after his arrival.

The *Times* says, it has reason to believe, that General Hardney placed a military post on San Juan on his own responsibility, and without instructions from the Government at Washington. He has declared to the British authority that he did so, because American citizens had been arrested on the island, but that he did not mean the occupation to be permanent, though it was his intention to hold the island till he heard from the Government at Wahington.

SCHAMYL.

The *Times* and *Daily News* have each a leader on the capture of Schamyl; which they regard as calculated to extend the influence of Russia in Persia and the East.

REMOVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN TO SOUTHAMPTON WATERS.

The *Daily News* says that in the course of a few days the Great Eastern will be removed from the present position and an chored in Southampton Waters.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE

The proposition of the operative masons to resume work on the old terms, viz. 10 hours per day provided the masters would dispense with the declaration, was discussed yesterday at the weekly meeting of the central association of masters. A resolution was passed to the effect that the masters considers the difficulties in the way of withdrawing the declaration, which has been taken by nearly 3,000 men, as insuperable, but they are willing to see a deputation of masons, whose withdrawal from the Conference, they would regard as a first step to assertion of freedom of labour. The aggregate number the of men reported yesterday at the masters' meeting is now working under the terms of the declaration was 7,437 at which 2,000 had returned since the last week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The official notice has appeared for continuing bounties to seamen for the Royal Navy to October 31st.

The *Herald* says that the overland advices have not had much effect on the tea market, which, although firm, was inactive. The trade appears less eager to buy in the face of the continued activity in shipments in Chinese ports.

The death of General Eveleigh is announced. He bore the oldest commission extant in the Royal Artillery.

The *Post* referring to the San Juan difficulty, says:—Our transalantic cousins had better watch the progress of Russian power in the Pacific, than quarrel with their best friend and best customer—the people of England.

The Secretary of the Admiralty has sent to the morning papers a copy of the report dated July 20th, received yesterday from Admiral Hope, showing the state of the officers and men wounded at the mouth of the Peiho.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

The funds opened with a dull appearance under the influence of the discussion respecting the new boundary difficulty with the United States; scarcely any reduction occurred however in prices; Consols closed firm, at an advance of three-sixteenths per cent. on yesterday's prices; all the markets closed at the best price of the day; there was an increased demand for money; few bills were discounted below the Bank minimum; the sum of £53,000 in Australia gold, was sent into the Bank to-day. A fresh rise has taken place in silver, owing to the demand for shipments to China on mercantile account; silver quoted 5s. 2d., and Mexican dollars 5¼; although Government have remited as much as £1,940,000 in silver to India, since the 20th July. It is stated that they will soon resume their shipments. The Foreign Exchanges this afternoon, were firm.

(Times' City Article.)

The English funds opened without alteration this morning, but experienced a fractional improvement towards the close. In the open market the rate for the best three months' bills continues at 2⅜ per cent. The Railway market was steady at opening, and subsequently experienced a general advance which was fully supported to the close.

THE ADMIRALTY.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Corps of Royal Marines—First Lieutenant George Dare Dowell to be Captain, vice Wood, placed on half-pay. Second Lieutenant William Bentham Morris to be First Lieutenant, vice Dowell, promoted.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Corps of Royal Marines—First Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Foster to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

GRAND CRICKET WEEK.

This day, Wednesday, will commence, on the Phœnix ground, the match between Eleven Civilians of all Ireland and the celebrated Zingari Club, represented by the Eleven now on a visit to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The ground will be thrown open to the public, and there will be a military band in attendance.

DISTINGUISHED IRISHMEN.

Henry Kavanagh, Esq., H.M.E.I.C.S., the intrepid guide who, it will be remembered by all who have read the history of the Indian mutiny, dauntlessly and successfully led the British troops under Sir Colin Campbell to the relief of the heroic garrison of Lucknow, arrived in Dublin yesterday. (Tuesday), and is at present staying at the Gresham Hotel. Sir John Lawrence, the hero of India, is also at present sojourning at Reynold's Hotel, after having made a tour of the country.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Lieutenant General Berkeley Drummond, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Berkeley Drummond to be an Extra Groom in Ordinary to her Majesty.

PUBLIC PRAYER MEETING.—There will be a public prayer meeting in the board-room of the Molyneux Asylum on this (Wednesday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock precisely. The public are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

A couple of teeth, evidently those of a mastodom, were found in Michigan, U.S., the other day. One of the teeth was five inches in length, and three-and-a-half in breadth; it weighed upwards of two pounds. The tooth had six separate joints.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The belief seems to be general that a Congress is decided upon.

FRENCH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Mirabeau steam packet arrived three days ago at Marseilles, from Algiers, having on board 100 amnested political prisoners.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, SEPT. 26.—To-day the Sacred College met and appointed seventeen Bishops. In the annual allocation of the Pope, his Holiness alludes to the National Assembly of Bologna, and referred to the censure expressed by that assembly against the Papal Government. In conclusion his Holiness expresses a hope that the Romagnese will return to their allegiance to the Holy See.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE.—The Senate has rejected the appeal made by the National Association against the refusal of the Director of Police to sanction its statutes.

HESSE, DARMSTADT, SEPT. 28.—The official journal of to-day, contains a decree for the renewal of the ordnance of 1850, which prohibits all members of Hesse Darmstadt, from becoming members of any political society established either in the Union or abroad.

ALGERIA.

Persons well acquainted with North Africa, regard the late attack of the Moorish tribes against the French, as the prelude to a more serious invasion of the western coast of Algeria.

The *Gazette* of last night contained no military promotions or appointments.

PRIESTLY INTERFERENCE IN THE BELFAST WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

BELFAST TUESDAY.—At eleven o'clock to-day the usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the Belfast Union was held at the workhouse:

DR. M'GEE, J. P., in the chair.

The clerk read a letter from the Poor Law Commissioners, saying that they received the minutes of the special meeting of the 19th inst., and of the ordinary meeting of the 20th inst. and in relation to the chaplain's duct in causing the parents to request the teachers to cease teaching the children to read the Scriptures, upon which conduct the guardians passed a resolution to the effect that it was contrary to law, subversive of the discipline of the house, and calculated to bring the authority of the board and its officers into contempt, the Commissioners wished to state that they concurred in the views of the board. The Roman Catholic chaplain, if he had any representation to make relative to the teaching of the children, should have made it to the board, instead of endeavouring to put in end, by his own authority, to the practice in question. The Commissioners conceived that the Roman Catholic chaplain opposed himself to the authority of the board and its officers, and that his doing so was calculated to cause insubordination among the workhouse inmates. The Commissioners had informed the Roman Catholic chaplain of their disapproval of his conduct, and had forwarded him a copy of that letter. Relative to the minutes of the meeting of the 20th, in reference to the school committee's report, and the amendment passed to the latter clause thereof, the Commissioners wished to state that the twenty-third article of the rules of the Commissioners directs that the children "be instructed in the principles of the Christian religion;" but there was nothing in that or any other rule prescribing what books should be used for that purpose. It was not right, in the opinion of the Commissioners, that any religious instruction should be given contrary to the wishes of the chaplains of the respective denominations. The Commissioners therefore requested the board to be good enough to re-consider the subject, with a view towards modifying their existing rule, and as to the daily instruction of the Roman Catholic children.

The Chairman said the Commissioners were wrong in using the word "request" to express what the parents were caused to do; the fact was, they ordered the teachers. The Commissioners had been led to believe that the Bible was used without note or comment, and read to the Protestant teachers. The fact was, it was the edition of the Douay Bible, authorised by the late Dr. Croly and the present Dr. Denvir, and had both the notes and comments of the Roman Catholic Church printed with it; and the children read the Bible to monitors of their own religion, and not to the Protestant teachers.

Mr. D. M'Connell spoke warmly against the attempt made to keep the Roman Catholic Scriptures from the children. He, for one, would not consent to the children being brought up in ignorance. The parents would not have objected only that force was used from behind, and he protested against such force being used, and against children being brought up in ignorance to be the tools of any party.

Surgeon Browne moved that the whole question be referred to a special meeting of the whole board, to be summoned for Saturday next.

The motion was seconded, and passed unanimously.

The Board then proceeded with the usual routine business.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 28.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money	95¾
Account	95⅝
New Threes, ...	95¾
	shut.

NOON FUNDS.

Consols money, ...	95¾
Consols for Account, ...	95¾

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	95¾
Account, ...	95¾

2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	95¾
Account	95¾

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money	95¾
Account, ...	95¾
New Threes, ...	shut.

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 28; Caledonians, 88¾ ⅞; Eastern Counties, 56; Great Northern A., 98; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96½; London and North Western, 93¾; Manchesters and Lancashire, 35¾ ½; Midland Stock, 104¼ ½; South Eastern, 77½ ½ 7; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 89¾ ¼; York and North Midland, 72¾. Consols steady, and firm at 95¾ ¾; Shares opened very firm, but the rapid rise has brought in a few sellers, and stock is more freely offered than for some days past; Quotations shade easier than in the evening; Canadians steady.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 28.—White wheat, 18s. 6d to 21s.; red wheat, 18s. to 21s.; barley, 14s. to 16s. oats 9s. to 12s. 10d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 28.—19ts. 110s.; 2nds, 100s.; 3rds. 95s.; 4ths. 87s.; 5ths. 72s.; 6ths. 52s.—1,800 in market.

LONDON CORN MARKET, SEPT. 28.—Arrivals of foreign wheat and barley small, and of oats very moderate. Wheat, foreign slow at Monday's prices. Barley unaltered in value. Oats fair trade at Monday's quotations. Flour little doing at last rates.

Usborne's Report.—Corn supplies moderate; English wheat firm at Monday's price; Foreign, fine old millers sorts increased in value; floating cargoes, supplies are liberal; importers firmly demand 6d. to 1s. advance, and there are buyers at late rates: flour steady; Indian corn doubtful, reports easier to buy, perfect cargoes hardly bought lower; barley, good demand for sweet sorts; rye, in request for continent; malt and peas unchanged; beans, Egyptian, on passage, dear, oats in moderate request, at Monday's improvement.

LIVERPOOL, COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 28.—Sales probably about 6,000. Imports 13,419, previously 28,976 bales.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—Premiad, from Escoumaine.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Providenza, Taganrog; Hiawatha, St. John's; Wansfell, Aykab; Ligure, Odessa; Flight, St. John's New Brunswick; Desdata, Odessa.

WATERFORD.—Arrived—Crimean, Ibraila.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH.—Belfast, S.S.E., fine; Portadown, S.S.E., fine; Coleraine, N.E., fine; Dundalk, S.W., fine; Newry, S.W., fine; Londonderry, W., by S., fine; Dublin, S.S.W., fine; Cork, W.S.W.; Queenstown, W.S.W., blowing strong, fine; Limerick, N.W., fine; Darlington, N., dull; Goole, N.E., fine.

ENGLISH.—Hull, E., fine; Leeds, W., fine; Liverpool, S., wet; Birmingham, S.E., fine.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPTEMBER 28.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per cent consols	95¾
Ditto for new account 13th October	95⅝
New 3 per cent Stock	shut
Ditto for account 10th November	94¾

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	89
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (New) of £100 ...	7½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Dublin and Wickow 4½ per cent. of £1000 ...	100½
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500	100
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent of £500 ...	100

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Hibernian Bank	53½
National Bank	57½
Royal Bank of Ireland	28½

STEAM.

Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ...	52½
Ditto Half Shares	51½
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l.* Shares, improved ...	95½
Ditto Half Shares, ...	47½
Ditto shares of 1836	44½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commercial Building Co.	84½
Consumers' Gas Co	8½
Grand Canal Company,...	37 xd

MINES.

Carysfort Mining Co, (Limited)	14s
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	8½
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	12½
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	48½

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Belfast Junction	44
Great Southern and Western	106⅝
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal ...	52½ xd
Ditto Half Shares	26½ xd

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual ...	12½

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	95½	95 95	95½	94½	95	95½
Ditto Account			95½	94½	95	95½ 95
3 per Cent. Stock					95	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94¾	94¾	—	94½	94¾	94¾
Ditto Account		94¾	94¾	94½	94¾	94¾
Bank Stock	241					241

NORTH DUBLIN FINGAL FARMING SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The annual show of stock, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, dairy produce, &c., took place yesterday at Malahide, under circumstances particularly favourable; its success in every respect was fully equal to the high expectations formed of it. The landed proprietors and respectable farmers of the district entered into the affairs of the show with great spirit, and the utmost anxiety was manifested in its success. The exhibition took place in the extensive yard belonging to Mr. Hamlet. The arrangements made for the classification of the several animals was admirable. The quality of the stock exhibited was, generally speaking, of a very superior character, and the show, on the whole, was perhaps the best which has been held up to the present under the auspices of the society. The *locale* selected for the exhibition was well adapted for the purpose, and afforded the utmost satisfaction to exhibitors. Several very heavy showers of rain fell during the day, which prevented the show from being as well attended by visitors as might have been expected. Nevertheless, the attendance was tolerably good. Lord Talbot was present the greater part of the day, as well as several of the local gentry. The stewards had a difficult and invidious task to perform, inasmuch as there were but very few cattle entered of an inferior character. All appeared to be deserving of the palm, and in many cases it was a matter of the utmost difficulty to come to a decision. Many who visited the exhibition seemed not to be prepared for so fine a display in the several departments of the show. In class A, horned stock, there were 32 entries, and the show, in this respect, was of a very superior kind. The exhibition of yesterday is another proof that the breeding of horned cattle in Ireland is fast attaining to a degree of perfection, and Ireland, in the breeding of horned cattle, must soon prove herself to be vastly superior to either England or Scotland.

It is a country peculiarly adapted for the rearing of such stock. Each successive cattle show held throughout the country affords evidence in sustainment of such an assertion. The principal exhibitors in this department are Lord Talbot de Malahide Charles Cobb, Esq., Newbridge House, Donabate Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Donabate Sir Compton Domvile, Capt. Ball, Piedmont who exhibited several beautiful animals; Thos. Baker, Esq., Balbriggan; Thomas Thompson, Esq., Hollywoodrath, Cloghranhuddart, who exhibited two very fine short-horned heifers in section three, numbers seven and eight in catalogue. The principal prizes were awarded to Hans. H. Woods, for his short-horned bull "Mallimast," calved February 28th, 1857, to Lord Talbot de Malahide, for his short-horned Bull "General Wilson," calved 11th Feb. 1857. The two prize heifers, belonging to Captain Ball, which carried off the silver challenge cup at the recent shows of the Agricultural Society at Dundalk and Waterford, were exhibited at the present show, and were much admired. The prize list which is appended will give an adequate idea of the extent of the show and the names of the several successful competitors. There were numerous entries in the sheep department, and the several specimens were of a tolerably good class, especially a few Leicesters and South Downs. In the swine department there was a tolerably good show, and the specimens were generally of a good kind. There was also a good display of poultry. In the horse department the entries were numerous. There were some few good thoroughbred stallions, as also some very fine draught and plough horses. The most interesting part of the show, perhaps, was an exhibition of fancy needlework, presided over by a number of young girls. There was a good exhibition of vegetable produce comprising turnips, cabbage, mangel wurtzel, barley, wheat, &c.

The town was illuminated with gas for the first time, and the change wrought in its appearance was most remarkable. It has been introduced at the sole expense of Lord Talbot and the works have beencarried out in a very superior manner by Mr. J. Edmundson and Co., of Capel-street. They have been fitted up at a very short notice. The gas is of a good description, and though the full number of lamps have not been yet erected, the town presented, last evening, a most brilliant appearance. The following is the prize list:—

CLASS A.—HORNED STOCK.

Section 1.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1855, and more than one year old. 1*st* Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857. Second Prize—Lord Talbot De Malahide, short-horned Bull General Wilson, calved 11th February, 1857.

Section 2.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1855, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize, and Royal Agricultural Class Silver Medal—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; Royal Agricultural Society's Medal—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Thomas Thompson, Hollywoodrath, Cloghranhuddart; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 3.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1856, and more than two years old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 4.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1856, and more than two years old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 5.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1857, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 6.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1857, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 7.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1857, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 8.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 9.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 10.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 11.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 12.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 13.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 14.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 15.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 16.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 17.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 18.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 19.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 20.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 21.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 22.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 23.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 24.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 25.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan; short-horned Bull Mainmast; calved February 20th, 1857.

Section 26.—For the best Bull of the short-horned breed, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1858, and more than one year old; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal; for the second best ditto, 2nd Class Silver Medal. First Prize—Lord Talbot de Malahide, The Castle, Malahide; short-horned Bull Cromwell, calved April 1st, 1856. Second Prize—Hans H. Woods, Whitestown

Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail brings us news from Calcutta to the 23d of August; and Hong Kong to the 10th of August.

The Special Disarming Act, passed by the Legislative Council during the rebellion, is to be made permanent. The Bengal civilians are protesting against the proposed reduction of salaries. The celebrated fortress at Vellore, in the Presidency of Madras, is to be dismantled. It is reported that the Inam inquiry is to cease, and that a moderate assessment and a succession-duty are to be imposed. It has been notified by the Viceroy that the House of Delhi has been deprived of all titular distinctions, honours, dignitaries, and privileges for ever.

NEW TAXATION.

Another project of taxation has been introduced in the Legislative Council. It is one without a parallel in Europe, being in reality an income-tax on classes. All men whose incomes are derived from land are exempted. All men who live on property without doing anything are exempted. But all men who pursue any trade or profession, or draw any salary from private individuals, are to take out a licence for so doing, and pay for the same according to the following schedule:—

"Class 1.—2,000r. yearly; any corporation or company carrying on business as bankers or banker.
"Class 2.—1,000r. yearly; any corporation or company carrying on business as bankers or banker.
"Class 3.—500r. yearly; any one carrying on trade or exercising a profession.
"Class 4.—200r., ditto.
"Class 5.—150r., ditto.
"Class 6.—50r., ditto.
"Class 7.—25r., ditto.
"Class 8.—10r., ditto.
"Class 9.—5r., ditto.
"Class 10.—2r., ditto.

The rates, it is understood, will be about equal to a 2 per cent. income-tax on the industrial classes alone. The return from the income-tax proper is estimated at a million and a half, but unless the expenses of election are excessive, this income will vary considerably below the truth, the tax reaching down to all men with 50r. a month, and covering at least 40,000,000 of people, or the entire non-agricultural class.

This is the fourth taxation bill introduced in six months. The first was the new tariff, producing £1,000,000; opium duty, £300,000; stamp tax, £150,000; trade and profession tax, £1,500,000; total, £2,950,000.

We must have £2,850,000 more, and, unless I am greatly mistaken, we shall obtain them by a farthing a pound on salt, and an excise upon tobacco, the last an impost many here regard with great apprehension. When these duties have been imposed we shall have enough to meet everything except the home expenditure.—*Letter in the Times from Calcutta.*

The Governor-General and his suite leave Calcutta in September. His lordship proceeds on a tour through the North West, and then settles himself for the hot weather and rains at Simla.

The disarming of Oude has been completed. The Chief Commissioner ascertained the precise number of arms a native ought to have, and insisted, not without severity, on their production. The result shows the state of society in Oude:—Forts destroyed, 1,327; arms of all kinds taken, 1,367,406. There are about 2,000,000 adult males in Oude.

CAPTURE OF SCHAMYL.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 17th says:—

"Lieutenant-Colonel Grabbe, who has just arrived from the Caucasus, has brought details of the capture of Schamyl. He has made no written report, but has verbally communicated to the Emperor what has taken place.

"It appears that after a series of defeats, Schamyl, finding no other safety, was obliged to shut himself up in the fortified village of Gounib with 400 Murides, who remained faithful to him. This place was considered by the Russians as completely impregnable, and so strong that a single company of well-trained soldiers might have defended it for months against a whole army. The only approach to it was a steep path, so narrow that only two men could walk abreast. In the presence of these difficulties, Prince Bariatinski determined to make the attack by means of having the surrounding rocks scaled, and 700 men volunteered for this desperate service. The assault took place on the 7th. Whilst one column advanced by the narrow path above-mentioned, which the Murides had prepared to defend to the last extremity, the volunteers bravely scaled the rocks on the opposite side of the fort, and in spite of all the difficulties which impeded their ascent, suddenly appeared in the rear of the small band, and a desperate struggle took place. The Murides saw that retreat was impossible, and fought with fury. Out of the 400 men forming the garrison, only 47 remained alive, and five pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Russians. As to Schamyl, he had shut himself up in one of the houses cut in the rock. All the ground before it was covered with dead bodies; the Russians had 100 men killed. Prince Bariatinski soon after arrived, and gave orders for the firing to cease. The men summoned Schamyl to surrender. The Imam, showing himself at an opening cut in the wall of the house, asked what conditions would be given to him. 'Surrender unconditionally,' replied the Prince, and he came forward, the officers round the general advising him to be on his guard, and not expose himself to the danger of being a victim to the treachery of Schamyl. When the chief advanced towards the prince he said, 'Are you Schamyl?' 'Yes,' replied the Imam. 'Well, then,' said the prince, 'your life shall be saved; you shall keep your riches and your wives. I shall send you to morrow to St. Petersburg, for it is on the Emperor that your fate will depend. Schamyl bowed his head without speaking a word. The Prince added, 'I have long expected you at Tiflis, where I had hoped you would have come of your own accord to make your submission, but you have compelled me to come and fetch you.' Then turning to Colonel Grabbe, the Prince said—'Set off immediately for St. Petersburg, and report to the Emperor all that you have witnessed. A detailed report will be sent to-morrow at the same time with Schamyl himself.' Such has been the *denouement* of the sanguinary drama which has been so long going on."

AMERICAN ITEMS.

In New Jersey the Republicans and most of the Know-Nothings have united in support of the same candidates for State officers, and they are expected to succeed. New Jersey and Pennsylvania are the two States which are looked to for the decision of the Presidential contest of 1860, and all they may do now will be most interesting to political speculators as indications of their probable action a year hence.

The Vermont election, on the 6th, ended in a Republican victory, as usual. The Democratic candidate for governor, Mr. Saxe, personally deserved a better fate. He is a fine scholar and one of our best poets. He writes much in the style of the late Thomas Hood, and some of his productions are quite equal to those of the creator of Miss Kilmansegge and her "precious leg." But politicians have no sympathy with poets—on the other side.

Mr. Douglas' journey from Washington to Ohio was a regular triumphal march. At all the principal towns in which he stopped he was the object of great attention, and was most enthusiastically received, thus showing that the masses of his party are with him, which must be anything but pleasing to the Administration, which has never abandoned the idea of getting him destroyed. He opened the Ohio campaign at Columbus in a formal speech, in which he uttered nothing new, but pointedly reiterated some of the most offensive of those doctrines of his that annoy the South. He dwelt with emphasis on slavery being the creature of local law, which is flatly in denial of the Southern position that an owner of slaves has a moral right and a national right to take his slaves into any territory belonging to the Union, just as a Northern farmer has to take his horses and cows there. The logical consequence of the Douglas position is abolitionism, though he means nothing of the kind; and the logical consequence of the Southern position is the right of the Caroline slaveholder to come into Massachusetts, or go into any other free State, and there to hold his slaves as securely as he now holds them at home.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP.—The *Precurseur* of Antwerp gives the following account of the measures adopted by the War Department for the execution of the works in that city:—"A public adjudication will take place at Antwerp, on the 31st of October next. The undertaking will be contracted for in one lot, and at a fixed price. The department estimates the whole of the works at about 40,000,000f. Every person sending in tenders must, before the day of adjudication, deposit as guarantee 1,000,000f. and the works must be terminated within three years."

THE GREAT SALT LAKE.—Mr. Greely writes as to the cause of the saltness of Salt Lake thus:—"That this lake should be salt is no anomaly. All large bodies of water into which streams discharge themselves, while they have severally no outlet, are or should be salt. If one is fresh, that is an anomaly indeed. Lake Utah probably receives as much saline matter as Salt Lake, but discharges it through the Jordan and remains fresh; while Salt Lake, having no issue, save by evaporation, is probably the saltest body of water on earth. The ocean is comparatively fresh; even the Mediterranean at Leghorn is not half so salt. I am told that three barrels of this water yield a barrel of salt; that seems rather strong, yet its intense saltness no one who has not had it in his eyes, his mouth, his nostrils, can realise. You can no more sink in it than in a clay bank, but a very little of it in your lungs would suffice to strangle you. You make your way in from a hot, rocky beach, over a chaos of volcanic basalt that is trying to the feet; but at the depth of a yard or more you have fine sand bottom, and here the bathing is delightful. The water is of a light green colour for 10 or 20 rods, then deeply, darkly, beautifully blue. No fish can live in it, no frogs abide it. Few birds are ever seen dipping into it."

The "Congress Pillar" at Brussels, relieved of its scaffolding, now discloses all its proportions, and fitly commemorates the European verdict ratifying Belgian independence in 1831. On the pedestal are recorded the names of the patriot leaders who won the cause.

ADMISSION BY TICKET.

(From the Globe.)

The scenes transacted yesterday at the Mission Church and at St. Saviour's, in Wellclose-square, reflect credit upon no one. The parish church was closed in obedience to the mandate of the Bishop of London. The clergymen of the Puseyite persuasion who officiate in the district churches adopted the tactics of the late Anti-Corn Law League, and to secure unanimity issued tickets of admission. While all the other churches and chapels in the land, from Southampton to John o'Groats, were open to any one who wished to enter, admission was only to be obtained into these two St. George's-in-the-East churches by ticket. The services, in fact, were ticket meetings. We presume that this is the first time in the history of the Church of England that any of its ministers have had recourse to measures like these. The scenes that ensued were what might have been anticipated from an attempt to limit by ticket admission to the house of prayer. In the morning the obstreperous population was probably otherwise engaged. But in the evening a determined attack was made by the rowdies upon the volunteers who guarded the entrance to the churches. It was a sad and painful spectacle. There were "gentlemen" posted like soldiers to keep persons out of church, and there was a crowd of foolish and turbulent people occupied in storming the wickets. The mob did storm the Mission Church, but no sooner were they in than the gas was turned off, and when it was relighted, a body of police appeared arrayed [illegible] around the altar. What could be more scandalous? As the mob would not retire, the constables had to clear the church, and the crowd, driven outside, amused themselves in uttering denunciations quite out of keeping with the holy day. At St. Saviour's the volunteer guards of the street meeting for Divine worship were successful in repelling the crowd, but the clergyman was obliged to enter by a back gate, and after performing service in the presence of the half-dozen admitted, he had to escape by the rear, and run for his life into the Mission-house, which he reached in safety only by making a detour. Then the mob seemed inclined to storm the Mission-house, but the police, drawing their staves, charged, frustrated the mob, and arrested a ringleader with a turn for the notoriety attendant on martyrdom.

Nothing can excuse the parties to these outrages on public decency. That Divine service in the churches of the Church of England should be held by ticket must surely cast odium enough upon the persons who had recourse to that objectionable proceeding. It clearly proved that the practices of the clergy in possession of this unhappy parish are at variance with the belief and the feelings of the parishioners. But it afforded no warrant for the disgraceful and riotous proceedings of the rowdies of the East. They had no right to create a disturbance by their turbulence and unmannerly behaviour. A far greater effect would have been produced on public opinion had decent worshippers presented themselves for admission, and on being denied, protested and retired. The Bishop of London will of course turn his attention to these painful scenes, and endeavour to restore peace by banishing the really objectionable practices which have rendered the parish a by-word. The question at issue, at all events, cannot be settled by adopting such foolish expedients as admission by ticket, nor by such outrageous reprisals as those carried out by the mob on Sunday.

GROCERS AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this society was held yesterday, at one o'clock, in their committee-rooms, William-street—

Mr. FLANAGAN in the chair.

There was a large attendance of members present.

The Secretary said he was glad to see so many present; that they were aware of the important business which they had been specially summoned to transact; but, as it was of a private nature, he would first proceed with the ordinary business of the day, which was accordingly agreed to. The Secretary then stated that he had received from Messrs. Bass & Company, an answer to the letters addressed to that firm by the society, asking them to reconsider the matter of foregoing the costs in the case of Bass *v.* Bebe (which action, it will be remembered, was brought by Messrs. Bass & Company against the defendant, for placing their labels on bottles containing inferior ale). He (the Secretary) stated that a petition had been previously sent to Messrs. Bass & Company, signed by nearly all the licensed vintners of Dublin, requesting that they would forego the costs of the action, Mr. Bebe having been but a short time in business. The Secretary then read the letters, and said he regretted that they had not been successful. He had urged the matter very strongly; but, as these letters mentioned, they, for strong reasons, could not comply; and, basing their argument on the fact, that either of the parties concerned were in error, which error was proved not to be on their side, that, therefore, if they made the concessions asked, they would be punishing themselves, and not the party who had committed the wrong.

Mr. Fualkner said, as the secretary had referred to the petitions that had been forwarded to the Messrs. Bass and Co., he wished to mention that it did not emanate from this society, and that those members who signed it did so in their individual capacity. He could also state that, out of all the persons on whom he waited to receive their signature, he was only refused by one. He thought that so numerously signed a petition would have carried more weight; he regretted it had not been more successful.

After some further discussion, the matter dropped.

The Secretary then drew the attention of the meeting to a letter which had appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* some months ago, signed "A Member of the Trade." On that occasion a vote of thanks had been passed to the writer, for the able manner in which he vindicated the rights of the trade. That a second letter had just been published which was, possible, more brilliant than the former, and that if thanks were then due to the writer they were doubly so now. He would also ask the society to pass a vote of thanks to Dr. Gray, who, on this occasion as on the former laid open the columns of the *Freeman's Journal*, to the advocacy of this cause.

Mr. Carey then proposed that the best thanks of the society were due to Dr. Gray, for the kind manner in which he devoted the valuable space of his journal to their interests. Dr. Gray (said the President) was ever ready to assert this, and was, in fact, a foster-father to the society on all occasions.

Mr. M'Gowan seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Carey then proposed a vote of thanks to the writer of the letter signed "A Member of the Trade," remarking on the ability displayed therein by the writer.

Mr. Gilligan said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Chairman then read the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. M'Gowan next proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Byrne, whose professional services had been lately engaged by the society, for his able advocacy of its interests.

Mr. Carey seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. M'Gowan handed in £5 to the secretary, which he had received enclosed in a letter from Mr. E. L. Wiggans, late manager for Messrs. Bass & Co., but now doing business for Messrs. Young & Co., of Edinburgh. He Mr. M'Gowan then [read the letter, which was as follows:—

"E. L. Wiggan's Stores, 64, Middle Abbey-st., Dublin, September 23rd, 1859.

"DEAR SIR,—I enclose you £5 for your valuable society, which I hope you will present to them with my best wishes for their success. If trade favours me, I hope to be able to do something better for so worthy an institution."

Mr. M'Gowan then moved, and Mr. Byrne seconded, that the letters should be placed on the minutes.

The Secretary said that in compliance with the wish of the society, expressed at the last meeting, he had written to the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, and had requested that gentlemen to publish the letters and send him a copy.

Mr. Carey, President of the Society, made some allusion to a case lately adjudicated in the Court of Conscience, in which the plaintiff was refused an order against the defendant, for drink sold to him, because it was consumed on the premises. He stated that the question, in that court, should become a matter of conscience, and not of law; that if the president believed conscientiously that the defendant got the drink, the order should have been given, but instead of that the old customs of the court had been departed from, and an obsolete Act of Parliament raked up to dispute the rights of the plaintiff to payment for his goods.

Several Members stated that they had frequently obtained orders in that court under similar circumstances; that the question was never asked whether such drink was consumed at the counter or not. They thought it would be a hard circumstance to have no redress in such cases.

The matter then dropped.

After transacting some further business of a private character, the meeting adjourned.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of this union was held yesterday, in the board-room of the Workhouse, North Great Brunswick-street.

H. J. M'FARLANE Esq., in the chair.

Other guardians present were—Mr. Thomas Arkins, Mr. Thomas Cosgrave, Mr. G. Thorp, Mr. W. Graham, Mr. J. M. Hyndman, Mr. H. Ingram, Captain Lindsay, D.L. and J.P., Mr. J. J. Butler, Mr. P. D. Hardy, Mr. R. Long, Mr. L. Carton, Mr. J. Mally, Mr. E. Hogan.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on 17th inst., 1,749; admitted during the week, 77; born do., 3; discharged do., 74; died do., 6; remaining on 24th inst., 1,749.

After the transaction of the usual routine business, the board adjourned.

ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER.—Yesterday, as the troop of cavalry quartered in the Belfast Garrison was out for exercise, while riding past at the corner of Millfield and Barrack-street, a dog suddenly ran out of a house, and commenced barking and rushing at one of the horses. Having run between the horses, the animal made a plunge and threw his rider, who at the time was leading a second horse. The young man was severely stunned by the fall, and had to be removed to the barrack hospital on a car.

IRISH SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

The twenty-sixth half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday, at their office, 20, Molesworth-street—

J. E. REDMOND, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. Hughes), having read the advertisement calling the meeting, was requested to read the directors' report, which is as follows:—

"The accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June last are annexed, and show that the revenue for that period, with the balance for the previous half-year, amounted to £7,377 16s. 6d., and the expenditure to £3,379 1s. 9d., leaving an available surplus of £4,098 14s. 9d. Out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of four shillings per share, less income-tax, and that the balance be carried to the credit of the current half-year's account.

"The agreement under which your line was worked for the last three years expired on the 30th June, and the directors have entered into a new arrangement for the service, this company taking up their traffic receipts, working the Great Southern and Western Company, and paying haulage and maintenance of the line [illegible] company for the per annum. As there is every reason to expect that the second division of the Wexford Extension will be opened for public traffic in the course of the ensuing year, the agreement has been made subject to three months' notice.

"The Bagenalstown and Wexford Company's Act for the renewal of their powers, &c., has received the Royal assent, and authorises the Great Southern and Western Company to hold shares in that undertaking. The works on the line to the county Wexford are in active progress.

"The permanent way continues in good order.

"J. E. REDMOND, Chairman."

The Chairman then said, it devolved upon him to propose that the report just read should be received and approved of, and in doing so it was not his intention to trouble the meeting with many observations. It was unnecessary for him to inform them that the haulage of the line and the receipts of the company were in the hands of the Great Southern and Western Company up to the present half year. It was satisfactory to know that the receipts for the present half year were £800 more than for the corresponding period last year. He should also state that the new agreement entered into with the Great Southern and Western Company, for the haulage of the line, and for which a fixed annual sum was to be given, was the best arrangement it was in the power of the directors to make. He was strongly convinced that the income of the line and the receipts of the company would be considerably increased on the opening of the Bagenalstown and Wexford line, and for that the agreement has been fixed to conclude at any time on a short notice. It was most important, so far as regarded the interest of the Irish South-Eastern Railway, that the Bagenalstown and Wexford line should be completed as soon as possible, and he was happy to inform them that the directors of the company were entering into an arrangement whereby they would have the whole line completed with the utmost possible despatch. He did not think it necessary to make any further observations upon the subject, but should any shareholder present desire any information in relation to the affairs of the company, he would be most happy to supply it.

A general conversation then took place between the shareholders and chairman, respecting the affairs of the company; during

Mr. John Du Bedat observed that the 4½ per cent. interest which the company were paying was too much.

The Chairman replied he was not aware that the debentures of other companies were issued under that rate.

Mr. Du Bedat said he thought that the Great Southern and Western Company might put them in a position to get money at 4 per cent., and he thought that the Mullingar Company could at present get it at that rate.

The Chairman said he was not aware of that circumstance.

A Shareholder inquired when the road would be completed to Wexford?

The Chairman said it would be difficult to assign a period for its completion, but he thought it would be open to Wexford in about eighteen months after they got possession of the land.

Sir Edward M'Donnell remarked that the next opening would bring them within one hour and a-half of Enniscorthy, forty-five minutes of New Ross, and less than three hours of Wexford.

A Shareholder then made some inquiries as to the completion of the Bagenalstown line, and was informed by the chairman that at last Christmas the line was opened as far as Borris, a distance of eight miles, and that in the course of next summer it was expected that 14 miles more would be completed, or as far as Pallas. There were very heavy works in the neighbourhood of Borris which would detain them a considerable time, were it not for which the line would be completed sooner.

It was then proposed by Sir James Dombrain, that a dividend at the rate of four shillings per share, less income-tax be paid to the shareholders.

The resolution, being seconded, was passed, and after some desultory conversation the meeting separated.

BAGENALSTOWN AND WEXFORD RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday, at their office, 20, Molesworth-street—

J.E. REDMOND, Esq., in the Chair.

The Secretary having read the advertisement calling the meeting, the chairman directed him to read the directors' report, which is as follows:—

"The directors have the pleasure of reporting that the Act to revive and extend the company's powers has received the Royal assent. Under the provisions of this Act, the Great Southern and Western Company are authorised and have subscribed to your undertaking to the extent of £25,000, and appointed three of their directors to represent their company on your board.

"The whole of the land from Borris to a distance of several miles in the county of Wexford has been taken up and placed in the hands of the contractor, who is pushing on the works with the utmost vigour.

"The Borris Viaduct, which is a work of considerable magnitude, as well as the heavy cutting at Kilcoltrim Hill, are progressing rapidly, and there is every reason to expect that the second division of the line will be ready for opening in the course of the ensuing year.

"The permanent way continues in good order.

"J. E. REDMOND, Chairman."

The engineers' report was then read as follows:—

"To the directors of the Bagenalstown and Wexford Railway Company.

"GENTLEMEN,—Since I had the honour of making my last report to you, your contractor has been actively engaged on the second division of your line from Borris to the boundary of the county of Wexford, a distance of 11¼ miles. He has made rapid progress with the works: 7½ miles of this division have been brought to formation level, ten bridges and nineteen culverts have been built, 258,300 cubic yards of clay and 14,000 of a rock have been excavated.

"The Borris Viaduct, which consists of sixteen arches, and is seventy feet high, is in a forward state; all the foundations but two have been put in, and these two will be in in about a fortnight. The north abutment and six of the piers are up to the level of the springing of the arches, and the other piers are making rapid progress. The masonry is some of the best I have ever seen, and reflects much credit on your contractor.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM R. LE FANU."

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the above reports, which was seconded and agreed to, and there being no other business to transact, the meeting separated.

PORTPATRICK RAILWAY COMPANY.

The following report by the directors of the Portpatrick Railway Company is to be presented at the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company, to be held at Stranraer, on Friday, the 30th inst., at one o'clock p.m.:—

"The directors have the satisfaction to report that, on the day of the last general meeting, they accepted the tenders of Messrs. Brassey & Falshaw, for the portion of the line from Kirkcowan to Stranraer, a distance of 17¾ miles, at the sum of £70,762, 3s. 7d., thus completing the contracts for the line from Castle Douglas to Stranraer, making in all 54 miles under construction, the whole length authorised by the Act being 62 miles.

"The contractors along the whole line are making rapid progress with the works, and it will be seen from the engineers' report, appended hereto, that there is every expectation of the line being open to Stranraer in the month of September, 1860, the time specified for completing the contracts.

"During the last session of Parliament a vote of £20,403 was passed for extending and improving the harbour of Portpatrick, and a vote of £10,000 for Donaghadee, and your directors are now in communication with the Admiralty as to the time and mode best suited for carrying out the improvements on the harbours.

"The directors expect soon to be in a position to advertise for tenders for the remainder of the works, between Stranraer and Portpatrick, with respect to which they are now in communication with the contributing companies. Already the Glasgow and South-Western Company have given an assurance that their proportion of £40,000 will be forthcoming in conjunction with the Lancaster and Carlisle and Belfast and County Down Companies. The additional contribution of £60,000 from the Lancaster and Carlisle Company has been delayed in consequence of the arrangements for leasing that line to the London and North-Western, but as those arrangements are now concluded, and they have reserved full power to contribute the sum above mentioned to this company, the directors confidently anticipate that the Lancaster and Carlisle Company will unite with the Glasgow and South-Western in making up the required sum of £100,000, for the purpose of completing an undertaking which cannot fail to add largely to the traffic of the two companies.

"A statement of accounts, up to 30th July last, has been made up and audited, and is herewith submitted to the shareholders. The balance is kept in favour of the company amounted, at that date, to £33,036, in addition to the Parliamentary deposit; but a large portion of the balance has since been expended upon works, and the directors may soon find it necessary to make another call, which they trust will be promptly met by the shareholders.—(By order of the directors)

"DALRYMPLE, Chairman.
"AL. INGRAM, Secretary."

"ENGINEERS' REPORT.

"135, George-street, Edinburgh, Sept. 9, 1859.

"To the Chairman and Directors of the Portpatrick Railway Company.

"MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—Since last report contracts for the Glenluce and Stranraer sections have been entered into with Messrs. Brassey and Falshaw, and the works have been vigorously commenced and carried on during the last four months; already on the former about two-fifths of the whole earthwork has been completed, and the only piece of masonry, that of the viaduct over the River Luce, is considerably advanced, two out of the three water-piers are far advanced towards completion, and the foundations of the third are expected to be completed this month. Several of the minor bridges and drainage works to a considerable extent have been completed, and the whole works of this contract are being carried on or prepared for in a satisfactory manner.

"On the Stranraer contract comparatively little has yet been done, but as the works are all light, and from the nature of the cuttings well suited for being carried on in winter, the contractors have judiciously kept the larger force on the Glenluce contract during summer, and made such arrangements on the Stranraer as will enable them to push the works of that contract during winter.

"On all the other contracts the works have been carried regularly forward during the summer, which has been very favourable, and consequently considerable progress has been made.

"On the Crossmichael contract upwards of one-third of the earthwork has been executed, several of the larger road deviations and alterations are far advanced, and the works generally of the Southern half of this contract are well forward, including about three-quarters of a mile of the permanent way, which has been laid, and in a few weeks we expect about two and a-half miles will be down. The Northern half of this contract being through cuttings principally consisting of gravel, the contractor has been reserving for Winter work.

"The works under the contract for the viaduct over Loch Ken have been most satisfactorily carried on. All the foundations of the abutments of the large spans and of the piers and abutments of the small land spans have been obtained, and the superstructure carried up in some parts to its full height, all being far advanced; the staging has been completed for some time across the Loch; the tubes of one of the water piers have been placed, one of which is now within a few feet of its proper depth for the foundation, and those of the other pier are now being put together and lowered; a large amount of the iron work of the girders is complete, and about forty tons already laid on the ground.

"On the Loch Skerrow contract, considerably upwards of one-half of the earthwork is completed, more than 200,000 cubic yards having been moved during Summer. Many of the foundations of the abutments and piers of all the three viaducts have been laid, the superstructure brought up, and a large quantity of the material dressed and ready to be placed, and the contractors will be able now to carry on these viaducts still more rapidly than hitherto. The smaller bridges and culverts are far advanced and the works are almost complete; about a mile of permanent way is laid, and upwards of a mile ballasted and ready for the rails.

"The Creetown contract has been pushed on with the utmost vigour; nearly three-fourths of the earthwork is finished; about a mile and a-half of the permanent way is laid; only one bridge over a road has not been commenced, several are finished, and the others far advanced towards completion, drainage works are nearly complete, and all is so far advanced that if need be the works could be finished before the contract time.

"On the Newtownstewart contract upwards of 100,000 cubic yards of earth work, or nearly one-half of the whole on the line, have been moved, besides nearly the entire excavations for Newtownstewart station and a number of road alterations. A number of bridges have been begun, some nearly completed, and the goods shed of Newtownstewart station nearly finished. About half-a-mile of permanent way is laid, and nearly a mile ballasted and ready to receive the rails.

"On the whole, so far as we can at present judge, we think the works are proceeding at such a rate as will ensure their completion by the time contracted for, unless some unforseen circumstance connected with the works or continued severe weather should occur.—We are, your obedient servants,

"B. & E. BLYTH."

TRIAL FOR MURDER BY POISONING IN SCOTLAND.

At the Inverness Circuit Court on Wednesday sen., David Ross was charged with poisoning his uncle, Walter Ross, carrier, Invergordon, by means of arsenic. They lived in the same house, and the libel charged the prisoner with administering the poison in repeated doses between 21st February and 17th April, 1859, chiefly in tea, toddy, sago, gruel, &c., by which his uncle died on 16th April. Forty-three books, letters, substances, &c., were enumerated in the libel as referring to this case, and no less than fifty witnesses were cited. He pleaded not guilty, and the case having gone to trial the evidence was led at great length.

After evidence was given as to the death of the deceased, John Fraser, druggist, Tain, proved the purchase of arsenic on the 22nd of February by the prisoner for the alleged purpose of destroying rats.—William Kennedy, sheriff's officer, described a conversation he had with the prisoner about his marriage. I said to him (the witness deponed) it was reported among the neighbours that his uncle was to be married, and that he might put the property past him. He said—"Although my uncle might wish to do that, I have in my pocket what would hinder him."—William Sutherland, who lived next door to the prisoner, stated that there were no rats about the premises.—Mr. Ross, surgeon, deponed that prisoner and his uncle came to his house on the Thursday before the latter died, and he recommended carbonate of soda and tartaric acid. On the following Saturday night he found the deceased lying on his back in a dying state, and quite insensible. He died in about half-an-hour afterwards, his death being quite unexpected by the witness.—Mr. Macgregor, veterinary surgeon, said that he had given the deceased some powders for his horse, with a caution about their use. Drs. Ross and Vass, Tain, in their report on the examination of the body of the deceased, said they were of opinion that death was occasioned by excessive discharges from the stomach and bowels, but that they could not give an opinion as to the origin of this condition. Dr. Maclagan, of Edinburgh, produced a report stating the result of an analysis of the articles sent to him from Invergordon. The report furnished some further details of the analysis, and concluded as follows:—"The result of my experiments is that all the organs of the body of Walter Ross examined by me were largely impregnated with arsenic; that the contents of the stomach contained a barely appreciable trace of this poison, but that there was present in them an insoluble compound of mercury, a result confirmatory of the statement that a dose of calomel had been administered to Walter Ross shortly before death. The conclusion to be drawn from these results is that, to impregnate the tissues in this manner, Walter Ross must have received a considerable dose of arsenic, and seeing that his death was preceded by vomiting and purging, which are the symptoms of the action of an irritant, there can be no doubt that he died from poisoning by arsenic."—Some corroborative medical evidence having been given, Georgina Mackay stated that the prisoner had said to her his uncle would not live long. He also said, if I would marry him, he would give me his hand that his uncle would not live long. I said—"How do you know that? There is none that knows that but one." He replied—"Never you mind that. If you'll give me your hand, I'll let you know that." I did not consent to marry him. I went away from him—not him from me. Found that he was courting another Georgina, who is his present wife, whom he married a couple of months since.

The prisoner's declarations were then read—one dated April 21, and the other April 29. In both declarations he denied having ever had arsenic in his possession in Invergordon. In his second declaration he said his uncle's horse having become ill, he and his uncle got some white powder in a packet which was given to his uncle, and was kept in a packet on the top shelf of the kitchen, where he usually kept his medicines. On the Tuesday or Wednesday before his death, he believed that Walter Ross took some of this powder instead of cream of tartar. The prisoner said nothing of this white powder in his first declaration. In his first declaration he said, "I never had any poison in my possession at any time to my knowledge." In his second declaration he confessed having purchased poison, but not in Invergordon. Being asked if he had arsenic in his possession elsewhere than in Invergordon, he declared—"I bought three or four ounces of arsenic from a druggist in Tain, in February last, for the purposes of killing some cats which were annoying me in my workshop, and a dog that used to frighten me when I was passing at night, and some rats which were in the back wing of my uncle's house. But I lost that packet on my way home from Tain to Invergordon." In the declarations are details as to attendance on the deceased by the prisoner and his wife; no other persons gave him food or medicine during his illness.

For the defence, several witnesses bore testimony to the good feeling that existed between the prisoner and the deceased, and to the presence of rats on the premises.

Lord Cowan summed up. He commenced by telling the jury that the only case before them was one of acute poisoning by arsenic, administered, or taken a very short time before death, and that in coming to a conclusion on the evidence they were to consider whether the deceased took the poison himself wilfully or accidentally, or whether it was administered to him by some other person. His lordship dismissed the first two suppositions as untenable, and stated that the only conclusion compatible with the evidence was that the poison had been administered to the deceased by some person. He then directed the jury that the question for them to answer was whether that person was the prisoner, and that in coming to a conclusion these elements were to be considered—viz., the possession of the poison, the opportunity of administering it, and the motive for doing so. His lordship then read over the greater part of the evidence, commenting on it, and concluded by stating that, while the case was one of grave suspicion, it was one on which he would express no opinion, but leave the matter entirely in the hands of the jury, whom he complimented highly on the attention they had given to the evidence.

The jury then retired, and, after an absence of an hour and a half, returned a verdict of "Not Proven," by a majority of one.

Police Intelligence.

COLLEGE-STREET—WEDNESDAY.

POCKET-PICKING.—A young man named William Carroll was brought up in custody of Police-constable 99 E, charged with taking a white handkerchief out of the pocket of a gentleman at the Sandymount race-course, on Tuesday. The prisoner is accounted an expert in his profession; but though the operation in question was deftly performed, it was frustrated by the vigilance and promptitude of the constable. On examining the prisoner, two other handkerchiefs were found, showing that he was doing a thriving business. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for four months, with hard labour.

STEALING.—A boy named Edward Dunne was brought up by Police-constable 171 B, charged with stealing potatoes on Burgh-quay, on Tuesday. The youthful pilferer, it appears, had repeated his depredations during the day, each time depositing his *spolia opima* in his cap in the first instance, and then conveying them to some safe retreat. He was finally detected, however, and not being able to account for the possession of the property, he was sentenced to be imprisoned two months, with hard labour.

ATTEMPTING TO STEAL A WATCH.—John Evans, a youth of about 14 years old, was charged by Mr. William Hutton, of Henry-street, with attempting to appropriate his watch, under the following circumstances:—Complainant stated, that while in the Sandymount Hotel, on Tuesday, he discovered the fingers of the prisoner in the pocket of his waistcoat, where he kept his watch. He then removed him outside, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was known to any one, and on further examination found that the guard-chain of his watch had been cut. The prisoner, not being able to establish his innocence, was sentenced to be imprisoned four months, with hard labour.

THE MORE HASTE THE WORSE SPEED.—A man named Thomas O'Neill, was charged by Police-constable 71 B, with having driven a pony and tax cart at a furious rate through Townsend-street, on Tuesday, in consequence of which, he knocked down a girl, named Charlotte Doyle, aged about 11 years, and severely injured her. He was fined five shillings, and directed to pay a similar amount for compensation.

HEAD OFFICE—WEDNESDAY.

ASSAULT.—A woman named Catherine Sweeny, whose name has frequently appeared in the public newspapers in connection with cases in which she herself was the complainant, appeared on summons to answer the charge of Mrs. Witcherly, for an assault committed on her, on the 22nd inst. It appeared that, on the day mentioned Mrs. Sweeny sent over her daughter to the house of the complainant, requesting her to come to her, as she was unwell and labouring in fits. Mrs. Witcherly at once complied and proceeded, accompanied by a Mrs. M'Caul, to the house of the defendant, where, upon entering the room, they found her lying on the floor, and apparently struggling violently. The complainant and Mrs. M'Caul lifted her up, and, having given her every possible assistance, put her comfortably in bed. Mrs. Sweeny, feeling she was under obligations to her friends for this kind treatment, despatched her daughter for a sum of 2s., which she said were to be found in a certain part of the house, and stated she would insist on their accepting of it as a return for their attention. The little girl, however, came back soon after, and told her mother that the 2s. were nowhere to be found. Mrs. Sweeny then suddenly bounded from her bed, seemingly quite recovered, and made a direct charge against her friends of having stolen the money. She at the same time bolted the door of the room, and sent for the police, and pending their arrival the assault complained of was committed. Mrs. Sweeny, who got up an argument about the loss of the 2s., struck the complainant, and beat her severely.

The Magistrate sent the case for trial.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—A very respectably dressed young man, named John Wall Leonard, who had all the appearance of having mixed in good society, was brought before the magistrate, in the custody of Acting-Inspectors Daly, Magrath, and Hogan, charged with having, upon divers occasions, stolen a number of portmanteaus, travelling-bags, &c., from the termini of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and the Midland Great Western Railway. The following evidence was adduced against the prisoner:—

Patrick M'Nevin, pawnbroker, 38, Townsend-street, deposed that on the previous evening, the prisoner came to his office, and offered in pawn one of the portmanteaus produced, but it having been rumoured that several similar articles had been made away with from the railway stations, he (Mr. M'Nevin) sent his assistant to the detective-office, where he gave information of his master's suspicions to the acting inspectors. The prisoner was subsequently taken into custody, and, having failed to account in a satisfactory manner for the possession of the portmanteau, was conveyed on a car to the police-office.

Captain Francis Gilbert, of the Royal Engineers, having been sworn, stated that on the 26th inst. he came into Dublin from Killaloe, by train, and upon arriving at the Broadstone Terminus, and seeking for his trunk, he was unable to find it.

The trunk was produced in court, and the prisoner was sworn to by Mathew Heffernon, assistant in the pawn-office of Mr. Keon, as the person who had pledged it there.

Captain Gilbert identified it as his property.

Mr. Heffernon said the prisoner had received £2 10s. upon it.

Thomas West, Esq., J.P. identified a second portmanteau as his, which had been stolen on another occasion from the Broadstone.

Thomas Hagarty, assistant in the pawn-office, 6, Talbot-street, deposed that the prisoner, on the 17th inst., pawned the property produced with him, and received £3 10s. upon it. He (the prisoner) gave his name as Johnson.

James Boothe, a waiter in the London Hotel, D'Olier-street, proved the prisoner's having lodged there for the last fortnight, and that on coming to the hotel he brought with him the portmanteau identified as the property of Mr. West. Two other trunks were produced, which, it appeared, the prisoner brought to the Clarence Hotel, on Monday night